

FORESTRY

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

NEVADA EDITION



THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

AUGUST 1948

THIS ISSUE: DINO MUNG • LAST FRONTIER • CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION • NEW GRASS FOR OLD

Who pays for bruises?

Cuts and bruises are expensive—an estimated 50 million dollars is lost to the livestock industry each year because of them. Owners of livestock pay the bill in the lowered prices they must accept for animals.

This tremendous annual loss in money is the price Nature charges for cruelty to her living creatures. For unless they are properly fed and cared for, cattle, sheep or hogs fail to reach the weight and quality of which they are capable. Overcrowding of animals in transit as they're moved about the farm or taken to market—prodding or whipping to a point where bruises result—all this mistreatment results in a lowered market value for the livestock.

Owners of livestock who are responsible for cuts and bruises may think someone else takes the loss—but they are largely mistaken. Packers have to reflect these losses in the prices they offer for livestock.

Remember, just as surely as she metes out punishment for cruelty to animals, Nature rewards those who treat them properly. Livestock that is raised and handled with care is certain to bring the maximum price the market can offer.

ARMOUR and Company



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CUTTER SINCE 1907 Roundup

When I let myself go last month about the way Cutter K-R-S kayoes screw worms, I let myself in for a barrage of brickbats and bouquets. Brickbats about the product's unholy stink. Bouquets about the way it knocks screw worms into kingdom come.

Sure, K-R-S stinks! It stinks... and sticks... and stains. It stinks on cattle, on horses, on automobile upholstery, on jeans. An ingredient in it corrodes the innards of any can we can find*—and it has another ingredient that, under certain conditions, expands. Sometimes the cans give way all of a sudden and the stinking stuff squirts all over.

Cans of K-R-S have let loose on druggists' shelves, in druggists' windows, in veterinarians' automobiles, and in ranchers' back pockets. And does it stink! And do they yelp!! But nine times out of ten there's a P.S. on the letter: "Please send me more K-R-S."

We have threatened to take the stuff off the market unless and until we can get ingredients that will do the work and still not corrode or expand... and they yelp even louder. Ranchers say, "It's a stinker, but nothing else works quite like it does." Druggists hate the stuff, but still carry it. One veterinarian invented a can carrier under his car so that if the confounded thing gave loose, his wife would let him in that night, even if the car was banished until it lost its skunky odor.

Why don't we improve it? Hells bells, we've been trying to... and we'll keep on working on it. But so far the boys in our research group agree with the ranchers that there isn't anything so good in the long run for combined ability to kill off all the screw worms and repel the flies, without harming the tissue. So we'll keep on putting it out—but if you are crazy enough to want it, you'll have to store it and carry it at your own risk.

Jim

CUTTER LABORATORIES
Berkeley 1, California

*Sure, K-R-S corrodes cans... but it actually promotes healing of tissue. In fact, some ranchers tell us they use it on themselves for rope burns, wire cuts and the like!

Letters To THE EDITOR

LIKES NEW FEATURE—Just a word of praise for your good magazine. It's getting better right along. I sure enjoy the section "For the Animal on the Sick List." This alone is worth a great deal to a stockman. Keep up the good work. Best wishes to all.—Walter Fjeldahl, Ward County, N. D.

GOOD BUT A LITTLE DRY—Our condition has been good here, but parts of the country could use a little more rain now. Cattle are in fine shape and we are harvesting about a two-thirds wheat crop, based on last year which was a good one. Some contracting has been done on calves as high as \$29 and on yearlings \$27.50 down.—Finch Brothers, Hartley County, Tex.

BEST EVER—Due to this year's high water, western Montana has the best grass crop ever. Cattle are fat. We have a grand bunch of bulls ready for sale.—Don R. Smith, Ravalli County, Mont.

HOPPER SEASON—We had pretty dry spring; plenty of rain in July. Plenty of hoppers.—Russell D. Krause, Crook County, Wyo.

CONDITIONS VARY—Corn looks good here; small grain—some good, some very poor. I understand it has been dry in Dawson.—E. M. Spear, Nance County, Nebr.

A PRIME WORRY—I have been very much concerned over dry pastures and poor stock. It has finally rained, some, and I now begin to catch up on my correspondence.—A. D. Brownfield, Luna County, N. M.

WITH GOOD REASON—We have had some rain over part of the ranch the last day or two, which has afforded some relief, so I am feeling rather mel-



A trio of ladies who attended the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico association at Clayton in July. (Left to right) Mrs. Homer Berkshire, Albuquerque; Mrs. Lee Evans, Marquez, and Mrs. Sam Means, Silver City.

low today.—Geo. A. Godfrey, Hidalgo County, N. M.

CONCISE—Range grass good; hay and grain crops no big thing. Dry at spells.—E. A. Boles, Weston County, Wyo.

GRASS AND CROPS FINE—As you probably know, we have wonderful grass all over here and the haying weather isn't so good, although crops are above normal.—Verne Colvin, Wallowa County, Ore.

REMINISCENCES—Your magazine is always a source of interest to me as I know the cattle county in Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, and a good many of the cattlemen. Recently, your magazine published the picture of A. B. Ham. I have known him since I was a youngster and have visited quite a number of registered Hereford ranches, including HiPoint Farms at Romeo, Mich.; Crapo Farms at Swatzcreek, Mich.; W.H.R., Wyoming; Trout Creek Ranch, up the

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

More Harm Than Good

RIGHT NOW as Congress goes into session the feeling seems to be that there is too much turmoil and politics involved to expect much to be done about President Truman's request for price and rationing controls. But there is at least a possibility that the livestock industry will again be saddled with some kind of controls.

Price controls and rationing would not increase the meat supply by a single pound, nor would they decrease the purchasing power and make for lessened demand. Rather, controls would drive some of the meat out of the legitimate stores into the hands of chiselers, and the average housewife would again be forced to shop around for meat she might not be able to find at any price. That was the case under OPA. Price control would upset feeding practices, livestock marketing and even slaughtering.

President Truman in his request to Congress for emergency legislation has not asked for freezing of wages nor

farm prices generally and there is no way in the world in which we can have higher wages for workers and higher prices for farm commodities and at the same time lower costs for the things the workers and farmers buy.

Congress could tone down prices somewhat by curtailing government spending. But there has been no significant action along this line and it seems doubtful that there will be.

Everyone knows of course that prices are high, and it would be fine if they would level off a little. But personal incomes for the half year are 2½ times those of 1939, while meat is 2½ times higher and employment is at a high level. . . . So meat is not the only item that is high. It is altogether wrong to single out meat and a few other commodities for treatment under a planned price program. That is unfair in principle. The controls would only serve, in a year of apparent record feed and grain production, to destroy the confidence the grower may have in the future and thus decrease instead of increase production.

ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FIRES

An Estimable Record

WE WONDER if the average stockman doesn't take just a little bit for granted the work that is being done now, as for many years past, by the livestock association to which he belongs. We suggest that it might be a good idea for us to run here a sort of recap of some accomplishments, for instance, of the American National.

Of major importance to the industry was the fight on the Argentine sanitary convention—an agreement which, if accepted by this country, would have allowed the admittance of fresh beef from certain sections of Argentina. It is almost superfluous to point out that the importation of foot-and-mouth disease along with that beef might have become a strong possibility.

The American National had a hand in building the National Livestock and Meat Board and has always been represented on various committees thereof. The value of the board's work on behalf of the stockman's products has been well known from the start.

For many years the national association has had a freight rate expert who has immeasurably helped the stockmen who could not otherwise straighten out the technicalities involved in the freight rate structure.

The American participated in setting up the Packers and Stockyards Administration which protects the shipper against unfair and erroneous practices in the markets and regulates marketing generally.

More recently, through the National Live Stock Tax Committee which was set up several years ago, there have been obtained for the stockmen the benefits of fairer income tax rulings; namely, the capital gains regulation and the unit price method of inventorying.

These are but a few of the accomplishments of the American National; similar work has been done by state and local associations in their fields—all for the good of the men who grow beef.

Now the American National, recognizing and acting upon a long-indicated need, has formed a public relations committee which has functioned for the past year. Presenting the stockman and his product in the proper perspective to the general public is the job of this group. Its purpose is to combat with facts any misconceptions which have arisen in the minds of the consumer either because of misrepresentations by some other body or through lack of knowledge. The dissemination of correct information has become a necessary phase of any business and one worthy of continued support.

WHERE FROM HERE?



We strongly urge that members of the industry remember that the work of this new department, as well as the others mentioned, is done entirely in the interests of the members' welfare. It is imperative that these activities have your backing in spirit as well as financially, that they may remain a forceful part of the American National picture of service in the future.

Model Program

THE local sportsmen's organization in Glenwood Springs, Colo., recognizes that there is more to the sport of fishing than casting a fly and landing the big ones. They realize that the fisherman has obligations that are often ignored. And the Glenwood Rod and Gun Club is doing something about it with a property-respect program.

First they held a meeting with representative ranchers in the area and told them what they wanted: good fishing and as much open water for the fisherman as possible, on the one hand, and, on the other, an end to vandalism and disregard of property rights in the fishing and hunting areas.

The stockmen readily fell in with the program and as an immediate result 2,000 signs were posted—not 2,000 "no fishing" signs, but posters that read:

"Fishermen: Let's show appreciation of an open stream; walk near the stream and fence; do not disturb livestock; close gates found closed; build no fires, and put out your smokes."

This is the proper kind of co-operation. Most stockmen don't want to stop all trespassing or fishing, but neither do they want their gates left open, fences broken down or fields trampled. In this area only five miles of water is posted—the direct result of respect for the ranchers' property rights. The campaign would be a good one to start in other communities.

What We Can and Cannot

IMPORT FROM MEXICO

The principal animals and products prohibited from entry to the United States under the foot-and-mouth quarantine orders are cattle, sheep, other domestic ruminants and swine; the fresh, chilled or frozen meat of such animals; meat or products derived from wild ruminants or swine and garbage from prohibited foreign meats or meat products. Importation of organs, glands, extracts or secretions of ruminants or swine is permitted under restriction designed to render them safe. Cured meats and dressed poultry are excluded unless prepared in a specified manner to make them safe.

The BAI tries to be 'reasonable in these restrictions so that legitimate business and commerce is not needlessly restricted. For instance, the regulations permit entry of hides, skins and glands for pharmaceutical purposes when shipped under seal to an approved establishment. Among products which are admitted without restrictions are clean hair and wool, clean dry bones, horns and hoofs. No case of foot-and-mouth has ever been traced to the importation of those by-products.

Regulations do not prohibit entry of horses but when they come from an area where infection is present or suspected thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the legs and feet of the horses and all the gear accompanying them as well as the premises where the horses are held is required.

Sometimes popular sentiment urges measures far in excess of safety needs. In one outbreak in the United States a local authority applied a quarantine to clay pigeons, an obviously ridiculous measure.

However, there is always the possibility that in spite of every precaution some infective virus may gain access to the United States. The BAI urges stockmen and the public to report any suspected sign of the disease at once to the nearest county, state or federal veterinary or livestock official. Promptly detected, the outbreaks can be quickly eradicated.

* * *

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth in the northern buffer (quarantine) zone in Mexico that has been mentioned in the press recently has been cleaned up. It involved more than 1,000 animals—chronic cases which were hidden out in a previous eradication operation in the area.

* * *

The BAI at Washington has just issued a leaflet urging the public to "Help Protect the United States from Foot-and-Mouth Disease." It briefly informs tourists, motorists and other persons who may visit areas of Mexico where the livestock plague exists, what the disease is,

its effect, its location, and tells also something about quarantine and vaccination.

* * *

The canned beef program undertaken by this country in Mexico as an alleviating measure against the foot-and-mouth disease condition there, calls for purchase in the year to end June 30, 1949, of 150,000,000 pounds of the processed beef to export to foreign countries. The plan, initiated last November as a means of keeping cattle from accumulating in northern Mexico, has resulted in the purchase, to June 30 of this year, of 40,000,000 pounds of the meat produced from the slaughter of 180,000 head of cattle.

NEW BEEF CATTLE GOALS

USDA production goals recommended for 1949 call for a beef cattle breeding herd of 15,500,000 beef cows next Jan. 1. This would mean a decrease of 500,000 below Jan. 1 numbers. A slaughter goal of 32,000,000 head of all cattle and calves is recommended—in line with the breeding goal and expected volume of feeding. The department explains that this beef will be needed, with pork expected to be scarcer and meat in abnormally strong demand. The slaughter is less than that of the past two years. USDA regards it as the most practicable under the circumstances.

PARTING COMPANY

On the Fourth of July, Sanish, N. D., entertained thousands of people comprising one of the largest crowds that ever attended a rodeo in the state. This photo, taken at the height of the festivities shows plenty of daylight between rider and horse as they prepare to bid each other goodbye. This was just one of many rides that provided an exciting time for onlookers at the event which was organized only two years ago.

Sanish is located on the east bank of the Big Missouri River in Montpelier Co., in the heart of a farming and ranching community. Started in 1914, the thriving town now has a population of several hundred persons—all of whom must now plan to move out to make way for the Garrison Dam project which will eventually bury the townsite under a 35-foot depth of water.—Leo D. Harris.



AN ELOQUENT INTRODUCTION

(Here is the brief text of a statement made by Dan Casement at Manhattan, Kan., to the guests brought west in June by Armour and Company for a first-hand study of the livestock and meat industry. Mr. Casement is well known to members of the American National, of which he has been an executive committee-man for many years.—Ed.)

I would like to impress upon you the distinguished privilege you are about to enjoy by meeting in their own environment some typical cowmen of the mountains and plains. The human values these men represent are assets far more important to our country than are the economic values of their product.

In these men you will find an unconquerable instinct for freedom and independence. Self-reliance is a virtue taught them early by necessity. They chafe at every artificial restriction imposed by bureaucratic government, yet live submissive to the stern discipline of sun and cloud. Living, as they do, close to Nature, their characters reflect Her forthright integrity and stability. They must have faith and trust in Nature's God because they are constant partners with the creative intelligence in the production of life. This lends an unconscious dignity to the manner in which they meet all the exigencies of living.

I know you will like them. On them and on those of similar character depends the survival of this nation.

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FAREWELL TO DING MUNG

By Toi Kerttula

THE RANGE INDUSTRY OF THE West has produced more than its share of unusual, and at times incongruous, characters, but—few, if any, could compare with the fabulous Ding Mung, Chinese cattle baron of old Blackfoot City. Perhaps it is an error on my part even to use the word baron, for it might suggest a picture of an army of riders and a vast empire of horses, land and cattle. Ding could not qualify for that by any stretch of the imagination, for in the mountain districts of western Montana, even during the heyday of the open range, the herds were not large if compared to the prairie outfits of the eastern part of the state or elsewhere.

In fact, the gold country cattle outfits were so small they would have been insignificant in Texas; but then who could coax a puncher into wasting valuable time chasing a fool cow when he could burn the grease out of the frying pan and with it get gold at the grass roots? Millions upon millions were taken around Blackfoot City in just that way.

The average mountain outfit seldom ran much over 500 head of cattle. One reason probably was that for several months out of the year at least, and frequently much longer, they had to be fed hay. Without much in the line of machinery, haying—even on a small outfit—was a big job. The big outfits came later, along with civilization, law and "bobwire." There are in the same section of the state today more and larger outfits than during the decades following the Civil War when everything was free.

But when a man has rooted out even a mere 500 wild and recalcitrant longhorns from lodgepole pine thickets, followed them over rimrocks and shale rock slides until his clothes and hide hang on in shreds, he isn't likely to hanker for much more of the same for a spell. More likely than not he'll give thanks to whatever deity guides the destinies of cowmen that he didn't have any more of them than he did.

Just a Sideline

So with the herd approaching the 400 mark, Ding and his partner were well up in the forefront of the gold country stockmen of the day, in numbers of stock at least. Cattle, however, were only a minor sideline in the layout these two energetic Orientals operated; but while others could boast of more cattle none could produce a comparable herd, and probably didn't want to.

Their steers ran to size, according to the old-timers, of Paul Bunyan's blue ox, Babe; in fact they should have been larger for assuredly they were older



Chicago, accustomed though it was to the eccentricities of cattlemen, was hardly prepared for the arrival of Ding Mung, with his smile, his oddly mixed costume—half cowboy, half prospector, under an oriental robe—and his queue.

than Babe ever got, even in legends. A choice few were well up in their teens and many were crowding ten. Having had the opportunity to reach full maturity they also had had time to develop, to the highest possible degree, that particularly bovine form of cussedness which made life an unmitigated hell to stockmen for 50 miles around. More than one rancher, having almost reached the limit of endurance, would accost Mung and inquire: "Ding, you ornery old heathen, why don't you sell those steers before they die of old age?"

"Me sell 'um, you bet!" Ding would assure him with a smile and an emphatic nod of his head. Months later, when numerous new crimes had been chalked

up against the steers, the rancher would again set out to convince Ding it was time to sell.

"Me sell 'um, boy, me sell 'um!" Ding would again assure him and the rancher, having heard that one before, would shrug his shoulders and ride off in disgust. From time to time a few ranchers would toy with the idea of rounding up Ding's steers and selling them for him but they never quite got around to it.

The truth of the matter was that Ding Mung was afraid to sell. Ding Sing, his quiet little partner, paid little or no attention to the cattle end of the outfit and year by year, as Ding Mung procrastinated, the situation became more

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CCA Has Long Service Record

(The following history of the California Cattlemen's Association is based on a previously published story which appeared in the *Western Livestock Journal*, edited and brought up to date by Jim Thomas, a member of the California Cattlemen staff.—Ed.)

THE CALIFORNIA CATTLEMEN'S

Association completes its 31st year of service to the livestock industry this year—a year as turbulent for the California cattle grower as any since the founding of the association. To the unsettled market conditions, threat of foot-and-mouth disease and other problems which have faced the industry as a whole, California cattlemen have had added two purely local problems of major importance. Both have provided opportunities for major service by the association, and have demonstrated anew the value of cooperation in the face of threat to the industry.

First, and most serious, of the local problems was the drouth of 1948. Winter rains, on which California rangemen depend to bring out spring grass, failed to develop until April and May. In the meantime, pastures burned and the new grass lay dormant. Through early recognition of the danger to the range operators, the association was able through extension services and cattlemen's organizations of other western states to locate practically all available ranges to which drouth-stricken cattle might be shipped. The late rains finally made unnecessary at the last minute the movement of many of the cattle, but the information available helped in the transfer of 100,000 head and materially blocked any tendency to stampede selling.

The second problem—one which appears to be on the way to solution as this is written—is that of shortage of funds in the state hide and brand department coffers. The department, financed largely through brand inspection fees, was forced this year to reduce its service because of threatened deficits. Through compilation of figures on costs, income and expenditures over a period of years, the association has been able to provide for the livestock industry a basis on which to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

The hide and brand problem was a major subject of discussion at the 31st annual convention, held last December at Bakersfield, and undoubtedly will be considered again at the 1948 annual meeting, the site for which will be selected by the board of directors soon.

Last year's convention was the largest in the history of the association. This year's is expected to be even better. At last year's meeting the association went on record for increased public relations programs, both for the state and

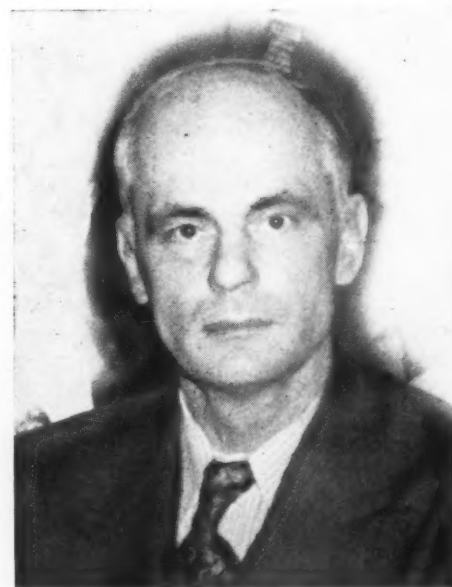
nationally; commended the state board of forestry for its expanded brush burning program, and urged adoption by the national Forest Service of a brush clearance plan similar to that developed by the state.



President John H. Guthrie

Many local problems, on which the association stood since 1917 as the chosen spokesman and defender of range cattlemen in California, were also acted upon. The complexities of modern economy have made the CCA a far different organization from that which was organized three decades ago.

The tap roots of the association go back much farther, dipping into a past that was simpler, if more violent, where the questions involved



Secretary J. Edgar Dick

were more clearly defined, if not more vital to the industry. The cattle industry of the Golden State reaches back to the first days of the Spanish missions and comes down through the early 1800's (the golden days of the California dons) into the era which began 100 years ago and from which the California Cattlemen's Association has developed.

Two things marked the end of the Mexican period in 1847. One was the entrance of large numbers of Americans into the California cattle business, then set up as a hide and tallow proposition, and the subsequent importation of large numbers of American cattle from the East and Middle West. By the time California became a state, three years later, the emphasis already has turned from the hide-and-tallow-marketing easy-going ways of the dons to supplying an increasingly profitable market for meat among the gold seekers. The production of cattle for meat increased the interest of Americans in this business and led to still heavier importations of breeding stock from other states. A new era, the American era, had begun and the leisurely, pastoral life of early California gradually quickened to the tempo of American methods.

There was no rush in this new era among cattlemen to perfect any sort of organization. Always fiercely independent and individualistic, they might be said to have been forced into their early organizations largely through adversity. Once organized, however, their range training in voluntary cooperation multiplied their effectiveness and to this day compensates for their lack of numbers in facing the opposition of much larger groups.

Records of early meetings disclose that probably the prime mover behind all initial efforts to form associations of stock raisers, in California as elsewhere, was the cattle thief. So, perhaps, it can be said that the rustlers organized the cattle industry for its own protection, just as the rodeo was born of the necessity for handling the cattle on the range. One of the groups organized at the turn of the century announced that "one of the objects is to make cattle stealing a hazardous business instead of the comparatively safe thing it has been in the past."

The clash of cattlemen with the outlaws was not the sole reason for early efforts at cooperation, however; and it is interesting to find in the old records that many of the problems which confronted the early stock raisers of the state are still with them, and some in an even more aggravated form.

One of the first cooperative efforts of California stockmen, when the state was established in 1850, involved the

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Two-Way Market in Weeks Ahead

By H. W. FRENCH

NOW THAT THE LONG PREDICTED \$40 steer and the \$30 hog have arrived many are wondering what to expect next. It is almost certain that there will be a two-way market in the weeks ahead. Undoubtedly the long-fed cattle will continue to find a broad outlet, perhaps at new high figures, but seasonal breaks should occur in grass-fat and short-fed offerings. Many changes in cows should develop.

The percentage of high good and choice steers is diminishing and at some markets they will be scarce in the near future. More grassers and an increased supply of cows will be reported the remainder of the summer and during the early fall season. Already the price range is widening, with the best cattle working upward and other grades downward.

Best steers around mid-July were \$7-\$7.50 higher than mid-March, about the low time of the year, but still stands 75 cents to \$1 below the all-time high level in January. Fluctuations have been most severe in the cow division but both bulls and vealers enjoyed a sharp rise.

Dressed beef trade in New York was dull for several weeks with prices off unevenly but without warning the demand picked up and in three days as much as \$5 advance was recorded, choice carcass steer and heifer beef reaching \$62. Even the steers at \$40 and above, if dressing 61 to 62 per cent, are costing around 65 cents and more per pound so that only resistance at retail levels will keep the price of dressed beef from a further rise.

Supply Will Determine Price

After the middle of July the price of dressed beef showed some decline and much will depend upon the supply of whether or not the downward trend will continue. The best cattle are in strong hands and sharp breaks in the live market will have a tendency to shut off the receipts.

Practically any load of steers selling at \$40 will gross \$10,000 as the average load will weigh 25,000

pounds. There was one load of 1,850-pound steers on the Chicago market of \$38.75 which grossed approximately \$712 per head. The new high on the current crop was \$40.50, a price which was also paid in Kansas City, tops at many of the other markets ranging from \$38.75 to \$40.

Some steers marketed currently at \$37.50 made a gross profit of around \$100 a head, but the owner who had these cattle since last November admitted he did plenty of sweating during the February and March low spot; if marketed at that time they would have brought a \$100 loss.

Not so long ago a group of purebred men were asked to guess on the weight of a herd bull and guesses from high to low were 1,895 pounds apart. This bull was weighed and the weight announced at 2,360 pounds. This variance in opinions on the weight indicates that the purebred men are not commercial cattle feeders.

An Early Start

An eight-year-old boy, wanting to get in 4-H club work, had his grandfather get him some calves to feed experimentally before actually signing up. These calves cost \$134 for two head last November. The boy had them run with the milk cows until January when he began feeding them, and at mid-July he sold them on the market at \$540. You can expect him to be among the future cattle feeders.

A colored man was asked if his neighbors were honest. He immediately replied that they were honest and then the questioner asked what he was doing with that shotgun by the house—to which he answered, "That is to keep them honest." There has been some talk of price controls on meat and if everybody were honest, perhaps they could be made to work.

Demand for livestock and meats in the Pacific area continued to broaden and general price levels moved to new high ground.

There were fewer cattle, calves and sheep and lambs slaughtered under federal inspection during June than a year

ago but the hog slaughter was stepped up materially. Frozen pork holdings on July 1 were considerably above a year ago but other meat holdings showed less change. Cash lard in Chicago on July 16 sold at \$21.95.

An all-time high of \$39.25 was reported at Chicago for grain-fed heifers and at that market fed cows sold as high as \$29 although most of the good cows were to be had at \$26 to \$28. One must not overlook the fact that any number of common and medium slaughter steers and heifers have been available \$23 to \$33. Canner cows in some instances were taken as low as \$16 but on the bulge choice veal calves reached \$32.

Kansas City has been receiving around 10 loads of grass fat steers per week and many of the medium kinds have been selling at \$26.50 to \$28.50 while those usually having had grain while on pasture fell into the good grade and brought \$29 to \$32. To date grass-fat cattle, other than cows, have been comparatively scarce at most other markets.

The corn crop is reported in good condition and well advanced. The price of corn has declined considerably in recent weeks, probably because of the prospects of a good crop under normal conditions in the weeks ahead and no early frost. Many feeders have been buying corn cheaper and, as one feeder put it, "What's the difference if feeder cattle are higher? The cost of feeding will be lower."

Grass Cattle Coming Up

Grass cows have been on the increase and soon the movement will be considerably larger. Buyers are all set for bigger receipts and expect to force prices off but as grain-feds get scarcer the killers will need more grassers. One chain expects to feature grass-fat beef again, supplementing the display of corn-fed beef. Much will depend upon the spread in the wholesale price between grass-fat and grain-fed beef.

Many are buying meat sparingly because of price but they may be

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tempted to increase their buying if the grass-fat beef is attractively priced. With all but high good and choice cattle alike having a tendency to work lower, it may be that the consumer may get a break and be able to satisfy his desire for beef. Not so long ago the housewife switched to either pork or lamb but with these moving up so sharply she is again inquiring for beef.

Demand for stockers and feeders has held up well and the healthy fat-cattle market probably was responsible as many have come to the conclusion that the much talked of price break is far off and will have no influence on what they purchase for feed during the next few months. Currently weight makes little difference but flesh does. Most prospective buyers are after fleshy offerings, something that will not take too long to finish. A few men have been after steers for a very short finishing period, buying cattle already fat and above 1,100 pounds.

Cost of feeders has continued upward and the advance has been sharp during the past month. One hears much discussion on what the price feeders will be this fall and if one mentions \$25 as a base, immediately you will hear many say that is impossible and that \$29 will be nearer the average figure.

Hogs

Hog receipts have held up better than expected and sharply higher prices prevailed although there was some late reaction. Heavy hogs are still selling at a discount and the most desirable hogs are those around 200 to 240 pounds, yet some buyers of choice barrows and gilts will take them up to 260 pounds and better. There was a material increase in the number of sows, many markets frequently reporting at least 50 per cent of the run of this class.

Lambs

Many Idaho lambs have been putting in an appearance at Ogden, where a broad demand resulted in sharply higher prices, although on late sessions buyers became bearish and forced some decline. New record high prices were established at many markets for good and choice spring lambs but some of these new figures were paid for natives. Some of the Idaho lambs have not yielded as high as expected but this did not seem to stop the buyers from grabbing the supply. If the dressed trade gets top heavy a further reaction may be expected.

Contracting of feeding lambs was of little consequence the past month. There has been some movement of lambs contracted early, but most of those bought early will not be delivered until October. In northern California late in July several thousand medium to choice 65-to 75-pound mixed shorn and woolled feeder spring lambs went to central California Ladino clover irrigated pastures at \$25.50 to \$26.50.

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Alaska whitefaces 40 miles to the southeast of Kodiak.

THE LAST FRONTIER

By CLARENCE G. CURRIE

WHEN THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease reached within a few hundred miles of our border, I wondered what the ranchers in the United States would do with their registered herds if the disease should strike here.

As I had often planned to take a trip to Kodiak Island, Alaska (the last remaining frontier of the United States) I asked the American National Live Stock Association if they would like me to investigate

the possibilities of raising cattle on Kodiak Island.

The time I had to spend on the trip was limited so I decided to go by plane all the way. This took only 16 hours' flying time from Denver.

We had chartered a boat to take us around the island. In a number of places it is cut almost in two by bays, and by taking trips into the interior and flying over the island, we were able to get a very good conception of the carrying

capacity and the parts that would be best suited for raising cattle.

Kodiak is the oldest town in Alaska, established in 1767 and located on a bay with a small island across from it which provides protection from storms. The island is 110 miles long and 50 miles wide at the widest part. The weather varies, being affected by the warm Japanese current that strikes it on the south side. On the first of May the wild-flowers were in bloom, the grass was starting to turn green and the snow had melted about a third of the way up the mountains, which reach an elevation of 4,000 feet.

The big problem in raising cattle is that this is the home of the Kodiak bear, the largest in the world. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 bears on the island; there is a very dense vegetation, and the alders cover certain parts of the island, making it almost impossible to kill off the bears.

There were a number of reports that army and navy personnel killed most of the bears off when they had their large base at Kodiak during the war. These reports were false and were only put out so hunters would go to the mainland rather than to Kodiak Island. On our trip my partner, Lud Rettig of Denver, and I saw 101 bears. We each killed one, mine measuring 10 feet, 4½ inches and weighing 1,500 pounds.

There are about 450 head of range cattle on the island now, and several dairy herds. These cattle are mostly a cross between the Galloway and Herefords.

In the summer, they cut their hay, grind it up and put it in trench silos for



These animals had their picture taken just after the Alaska winter was over.

August, 1948



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feeding the cattle in the winter time.

The snow is seldom over 2 feet deep where the ranches are located and last winter it did not get over 6 inches in depth. There is a lot of cold rain in the winter, but the thermometer seldom goes lower than 10 degrees below. There are a number of small islands where the bears have been exterminated and sometimes the cattle get away and winter without any extra feed.

The ranchers are feeding some cotton cake and where the cattle are wintered well they have 1,200-pound dry cows.

There are a number of peninsulas on the island and if the registered herds should have to be taken to Kodiak, I believe an electric fence could be built across the narrow peninsulas. With a few miles of fence, the island would support several thousand head of cattle.

(Mr. Currie is president of the Larimer County (Colo.) Stock Growers.)

New Mexico Opposes Border Patrol Cut

The second quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, which was held last month at Clayton, brought nearly 400 members to the typically southwestern atmosphere of that town, besides a number of guests and speakers from Colorado. These included, from Denver, F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National; his assistant, Rad Hall; L. M. Pexton, the president and general manager of the Denver Union Stock Yard Company; and, from Trinidad, A. T. McCarty, the vice-president of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association.

Mr. Mollin briefed, in his speech to the stockmen, problems and activities affecting their business—among them, a Washington review, federal meat inspection, the Hope bill and reciprocal trade. Mr. Pexton's remarks traced the recurring cycle of meat prices, recalling that recessions occur pretty regularly following each major war.

Among New Mexico speakers at the meeting were two past presidents of the American National:



STARTING FROM SCRATCH

The homesteader who plowed up grass
Had lazy, shiftless habits;
So all his harvesting was done
By birds and hungry rabbits!!

—HOWARD HAYNES.

Albert Mitchell of Albert, who heads the foot-and-mouth advisory committee and discussed the subject of that disease in Mexico; and A. D. Brownfield of Deming, who pointed out that although the cattlemen themselves recognize the need for a stable national land policy, that policy cannot be based on such a measure as the Hope bill which would place dictatorial powers over agriculture in one man's hands.

Bryant Edwards of Henrietta, Tex., who heads the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Growers, addressed the meeting briefly, as did Congressman A. M. Fernandez, who urged his listeners to get together on working out a public land use program for the state.

Association President G. W. Evans of Magdalena presided over the sessions, in the course of which a wire was sent to the secretary of agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, protesting the proposed removal of much of the customs service border patrol on the United States-Mexico boundary. The cattlemen urged that there be no relaxation of this patrol or any other protection in that area.

The next quarterly meeting will be in Albuquerque, Sept. 19-20.

San Luis Cattlemen Hear State Officers

San Luis Valley cattlemen held their annual dinner and meeting on July 17 in Alamosa, Colo., and perhaps 100 cattlemen and their wives were at the dinner. Main speakers were Henry Bledsoe, Cheraw, Colo., president of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, who urged the cattlemen to get in back of the national public relations work;

Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of that organization; and Stafford Painter, well known Hereford breeder of Roggen, Colo., who said Colorado stockmen should compare the proposed com-

Two southwestern cattlemen leaders at the New Mexico quarterly meeting in Clayton. At left, G. W. Evans, president of the host association, with Bryant Edwards, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.



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Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$2; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1.

Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs.), \$2, \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming

The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tallwagger, m., \$4.50.

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pulsory Bang's vaccination law with laws that have been passed in some states and consider the possibility of a really stringent law to control the disease in its place.

Members of the San Luis Valley Cattlemen's association passed resolutions:

1. Endorsing the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association;
2. Commending the Rio Grande forest officers on their administration of grazing lands;
3. Favoring continued sponsorship of 4H and FFA calf sales;
4. Asking the board of control of the Colorado Stockmen's Association to consider ways of refinancing the cattlemen's group in Colorado.

T. W. Crowther of Sanford was elected president succeeding Perry Workley of Blanca who was named director at large. New vice-president is Robert Taylor of Alamosa. The members expressed real appreciation of their secretary, Louis Higel of Alamosa, when they presented him with a beautiful silver coffee service.

Other directors are Malcolm G. Stewart, Jr., Alamosa County; Charles Headlee, Rio Grande County; George F. Dominick III, Saguache County; Wade Peterson, Conejos County; Robert Skinkle, Costilla County.

FLORIDANS DISCUSS FENCING AND BRAND REGULATIONS

It may be difficult to block passage of a statewide fencing law in the 1949 legislature in Florida, President Irlo Bronson of Kissimmee told members of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association in midsummer conference at Fort Pierce. The FSCA has opposed such a law in the past on the grounds that it was a matter for individual counties to decide. Mr. Bronson, who also is a member of the state house of representatives, said, "My prediction is that you can get ready for a fencing law—if not in '49, then in '51!" S. P. Davis of Panama City, head of the Bay County Cattlemen's Association, pointed out that cattlemen in northern and western Flor-

ida are faced with a problem in acquiring pasture. Much of the land is owned by large companies and is not available for leasing.

Association members discussed proposals for marks and brands legislation. Recommendations of a committee were that administration of such a law should be in the hands of a three-man board set up under Florida law but elected by cattlemen; that financing of the board should be by a statewide levy on cattle, paid through local tax collectors; that a \$50 to \$500 fine be levied on retailers having unstamped meat; that all cattle offered for sale at public markets be inspected.

Dr. J. V. Knapp of the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board reported good progress in the eradication of cattle fever ticks.

TRI-STATE GROUP TO MEET

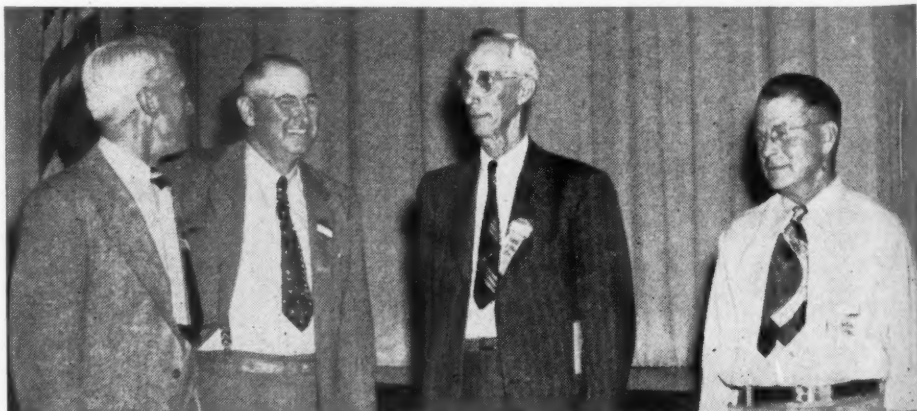
A meeting of the Tri-State Association has been called for Aug. 6 at McCall, Ida. Subjects to be discussed by the group, which includes representatives from Washington, Oregon and Idaho, are: uniform regulations covering the interstate movement of livestock; Bang's disease regulations; public relations matters; freight rates, and plans for attendance at the annual convention of the American National in North Platte, Nebr.

Association Notes

The Oregon Cattlemen's Association will have a meeting of its executive committee at Enterprise, Aug. 13.

Members of the North Central Montana Stock Growers Association met in Havre, Mont., recently to discuss brand inspection which, they thought, was adequate if stockmen would insist upon proper inspection and report any laxity to the commission.

Officers elected were: James Barber, Lloyd, president; Howard Sailor, Gildord, vice-president; Barney Haley, Havre,



Officers elected by the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, in convention at Boulder. (Left to right) A. T. McCarty of Trinidad, vice-president; Henry Bledsoe of Cheraw, president; George S. Green of Golden, treasurer, and A. P. Starr of Austin, added to the board of control.

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For maximum efficiency in the use of this product, it is essential to obtain an adequate diagnosis. For disease prevention and treatment, consult your veterinarian.

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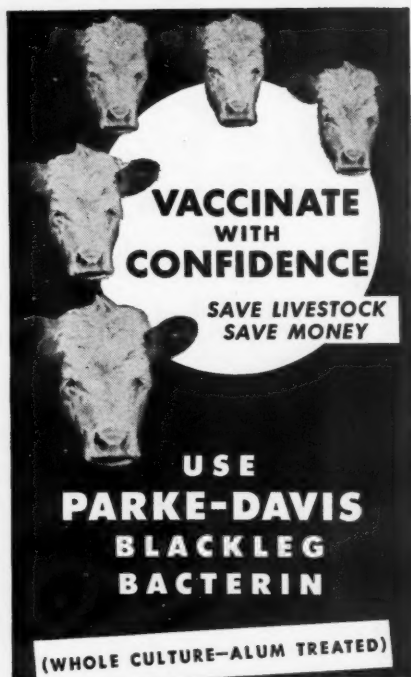
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PRIME STEERS went to a record price on July 13 at Chicago. Swanton Brothers of Goose Lake, Ia., sold a load of 1,375-pound Herefords at \$40.50 per cwt.—the highest for the month and top since January, when a load was sold in the Windy City at \$41.25. Two days later three head of 1,080-pound Hereford yearlings were sold by Earl Daily of Lowell, Ind., for \$41, to mark up the highest price on a less-than-load basis.

secretary-treasurer; and a directorate made up of John Phalen, Chinook; Reg Davies, Chinook; Fred Smith and Bill Cowan of Box Elder, and Gerald Richardson, Havre.

Members of the Kern County branch, California Cattlemen's Association are the sponsors of a press and radio tour covering various cattle growing areas of the county. Pastures there are normally used to fatten stock intended for summer and fall marketing. This year, because of drouth conditions, many thousands of animals were shipped to other western rangelands. The tour is planned primarily to acquaint the public with the problems of producing beef.

Florida Reporting: The past 10 years have witnessed a tremendous growth in cattle raising in Florida, primarily because of two things: bringing in better blooded animals to breed to native cows, and cultivation of better feeding grasses. The average calf of six to eight months today weighs 250 pounds—twice as much

as the average calf 10 years ago. . . . Irving Pinkney Costine, whose father settled on a tract of land near Polk City 100 or more years ago, is dead at Lakeland. He was one of the old school of cattlemen who started and stuck with Florida type cattle; but several years ago he recognized the advantages of both the Brahma and Hereford and did considerable work in building an improved strain with these new types. . . . Cattle stealing didn't end when they disbanded the vigilantes back in the days when rustlin' was considered a lucrative, if slightly shady, profession. In recent weeks Florida criminal court records have listed quite a few cases of mysterious animal disappearance. . . . The efforts of a former railroad conductor have helped make Kissimmee the cow capital of Florida. He is John O'Connell Pugh, and he took over management of the Kissimmee livestock market in 1940, putting it on the main track and making it the chief selling point for 20 central and southern counties.



Participants in small outdoor session at the Boulder meeting of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders. (Left to right) Dr. B. F. Davis, Denver, the secretary; A. V. Berg, Morley, former president; Robert O. Parsons, Weston; F. E. Mollin, Denver, executive secretary of the American National, and Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, Wash., head of the National's public relations committee.

Military Set-Aside Fought On New Mexico Land

From New Mexico comes the information that four major state organizations may combine to oppose the proposed extension of the Alamogordo bombing range which is slated to include more than 3,250,000 acres of land in south central parts of the state. "If this bombing range extension goes through," said G. W. Evans of Magdalena, head of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, "it will be the largest military reservation in the world; and it seems unfair that the state of New Mexico should have its heart cut out for this purpose."

The cattle growers will be joined by

the wool growers association, the miners and prospectors and the taxpayers group in a concerted drive to show that the land should not be set aside exclusively for military use.

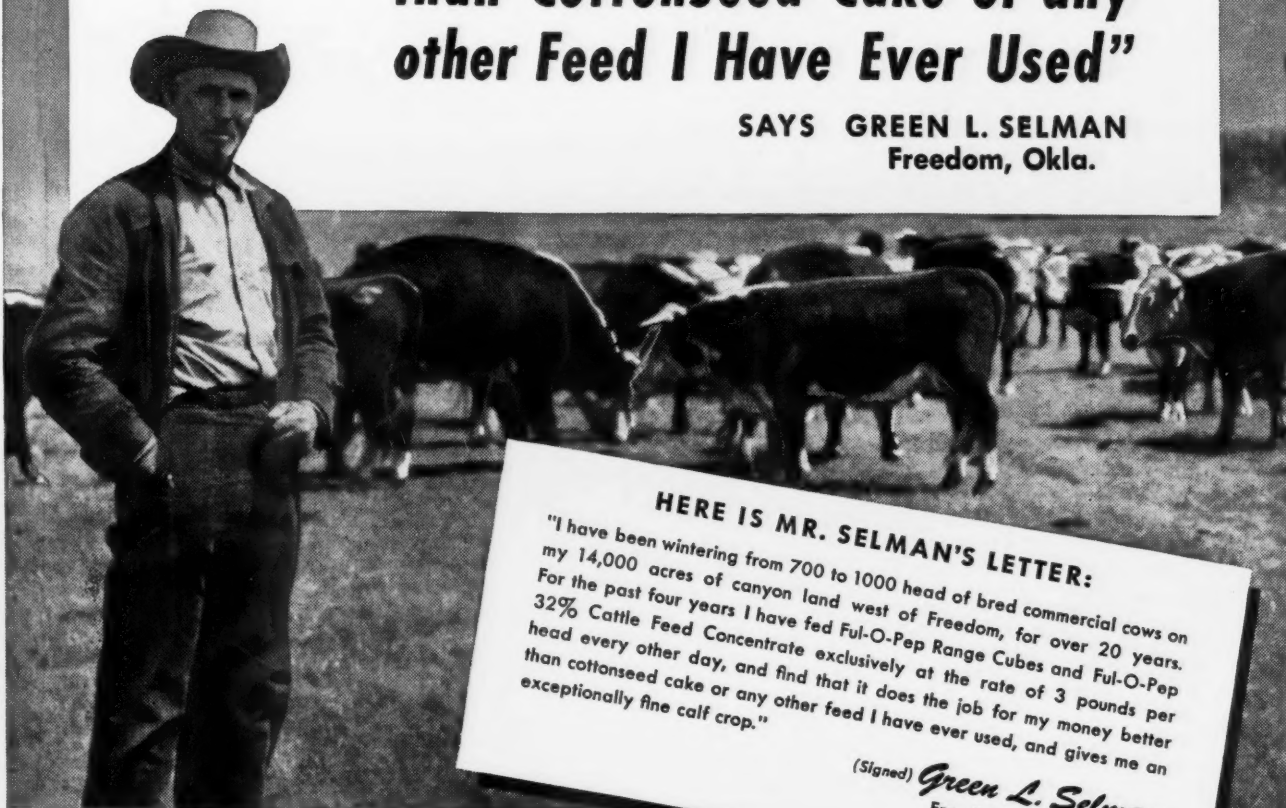
PORTLAND MARKET RE-OPENS

The Portland Livestock Market reopened June 28 after being floodbound for a month, and cattle and hog prices soared at the North Portland yards with steers at an all-time high of \$33 per cwt.—\$2 over the pre-flood figure. Hogs went to \$31.50. It was emphasized that the high prices were not a reflection of a meat shortage in the area, but were only following the recent market trend.

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SAYS GREEN L. SELMAN
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(Signed) *Green L. Selman*
Freedom, Okla.

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HERD HEALTH, EASY CALVING AND A BIG CALF CROP!**

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YES, FUL-O-PEP RANGE CUBES are fortified with an exclusive Ful-O-Pep ingredient—Concentrated Spring Range*—which provides many of the feeding benefits of fresh green range. In addition to this special VITAMIN BOOST, Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes provide a scientific combination of highly nutritious proteins of both animal and vegetable sources, plus an abundant supply of organic-source minerals.

THESE RICH FEEDING BENEFITS in Ful-O-Pep promote herd health, ability to breed, easy calving and a big calf crop. So this year, do as many other successful cattlemen are doing . . . switch to vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes.

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Practical Tips

There is no practical control for keeping moss out of stock tanks, according to the extension department of the Nebraska University. Use of chemicals is

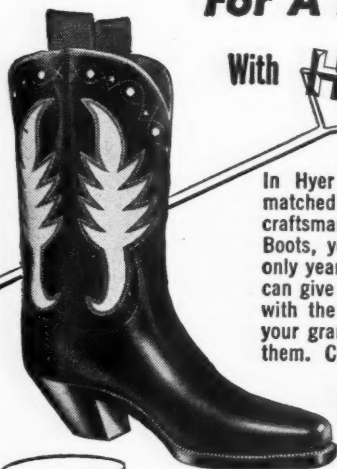
too dangerous because the amount of water in a tank fluctuates, and if copper sulphate is used the amount of water must be maintained at a safe level because copper sulphate is a poison.

* * *

Morell's Stockmen's Letter quotes a Texas county agent to the effect that a few drops of turpentine on the backs of calves will destroy the natural scent of calves and make them all smell the same. The orphan thus treated gets a square deal in nursing.

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* * *

It was also found that the heavy half of every herd of cattle used to start the winter grazing season during the past seven years produced less winter gain than the light half.

* * *

Carelessness of handlers of livestock—all the way from the loading platform through the packing plant—is partly responsible for a \$25,000,000 yearly loss through condemnation. The loss is due also to unpartitioned, mixed loads; overcrowding or overloading; poor footing in trucks; improper ventilation in trucks, and horns or tipped-horns.

* * *

Beware of bacterial "bugs" in spoiled food resulting from rapid spoilage at high temperatures of such left-overs and pick-ups as cream-filled pastries, egg preparations, mild-cured hams, gelatin desserts, eclairs and similar foods.

* * *

The experiment station at the University of Wyoming reports that the average winter rye hay yield from plots which had been kept in fallow preceding the planting of the rye was 2,697 pounds per acre, and the average yield from plots on which another crop was grown immediately ahead of the rye was 1,692 pounds per acre.

* * *

Meat and meat animal prices may go higher this summer and early fall. Meat output is expected to continue about one-tenth below a year earlier through the summer and fall.

* * *

Little change is expected in chicken prices. Turkeys are expected to set a new record next fall, since supplies will be one-fifth below a year ago.

* * *

Crop price declines as harvests are gathered are likely to be small. Chief exception is feed grains. If the corn crop is as much larger as prospects indicate, feed prices are likely to drop substantially.

* * *

Many hens are through laying for the year. Molt has begun and the comb looks like a dried apple and the hens just roost most of the time. These are the culls and belong in the locker or butcher shop.—L. F. Payne of Kansas State College.

* * *

Eggs must be cooled as soon as possible after laying in order to save their quality.

* * *

When you pack eggs in a container, place them with the large end up.

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NEVADA CATTLEMAN SECTION

THE SPORTSMAN AND THE LANDOWNER

An address by Dr. W. J. Cashmore, Past President, Montana Wildlife Federation

I WELL REMEMBER AS A BOY when my father took me on a hunting trip—we traveled in a spring wagon some 20 miles from Dillon (Mont.) and a long day was necessary for the trip. We camped in tents near a mountain cabin for three days. The cabin was owned by one of the ranchers, found to be open and there was firewood and food. I am sure we were welcome for that was the custom in those days. My father killed two deer and a mountain sheep, and we ate of the fish and blue grouse, which were abundant. Obviously there could be but one or at the most two such hunting trips during the course of a year because the means of travel so limited us in the distances we could go.

This picture should be contrasted with that existent today. Civilization has extended to reduce markedly the habitat

for our wild life. There are good roads into the innermost recesses of nearly all areas, and with the modern car it is no trick to travel 100 miles, hunt or fish, and return home the same day. The jeep, a product of the last war, enables us to go everywhere. The number of hunters and fishermen has markedly increased. There are now 10 where there were one or two. A veritable army takes the field on the opening of hunting or fishing season. Some of our game animals have been reduced to extinction, as have some of our birds. Fishing and bird hunting have reached an all-time low.

Conservation is now of major importance. Buffalo have become nearly extinct because of indiscriminate killing;

the grouse are disseminated as are the mountain goats and sheep. When game is so reduced it is next to impossible to bring it back. Much of the game does poorly in the presence of civilization, and with the hunting pressure as it is, the game is not reproducing naturally in sufficient quantity.

It is necessary that the natural growth be supplemented, particularly in the case of the fish and birds. A great deal must be learned about the game and its habits so that means of changing the balance of nature to favor our game can be applied. This the fish and game commission is now doing. Biologists and engineers, together with other highly trained personnel are making scientific studies and applying knowledge in a more modern kind of wildlife management, just as the successful stockmen apply scientific knowledge in the management of their business. Fish and game management is now big business, for nearly \$1,000,000 per year is being spent in Montana. Even with that amount of money, which must necessarily be spread very thin in such a large state, there is a question



Cattle, left hip



Cattle, left hip

NOTIFY H. MOFFAT COMPANY
RENO, NEVADA



Cattle, left hip and left jaw
Horses, left stifle and left jaw
MALA VISTA RANCH
DEATH, NEVADA



Cattle left hip
Horses left stifle.



Horses left stifle.

NOTIFY PETAN COMPANY
TUSCARORA, NEVADA



Cattle—
r. hip
Horses—
r. shldr.

Left
Hip

Left
hip

Cattle—
r. hip
Horses—
r. shldr.

NOTIFY: C. A. SEWELL, Elko, Nev.



Cattle, left thigh
NOTIFY

THE U C LAND & CATTLE CO.
Wilkins & Associates, Owners
CONTACT, NEVADA



12 on left hip—Cattle
12 on left thigh—Horses

on left thigh—Cattle

NOTIFY

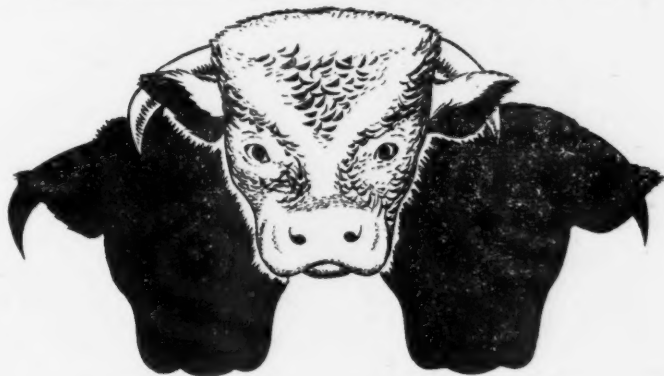
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Cattle, left ribs
Horses, left thigh

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about arresting the decrease in game. The fishing and bird hunting regulations have necessarily become so rigid that the sport of hunting and fishing is scarcely worthwhile except for the most enthusiastic sportsmen or those in serious need of game for food.

The desire to hunt and fish has been bred into the human race, for that was the only means of procuring food in generations past. Men still retain that instinctive desire and in some it approaches an obsession. The gun or fishing rod is one of the most cherished possession of nearly every household and

the owner looks forward with great anticipation to that season of the year when he may go to the field.

With the changing picture, so far as game is concerned, the reduction of virgin areas because of the need for commercial purposes and together with the strong desire of man to hunt and fish, there has naturally developed a conflict between the landowner and the sportsman. Of course this is not new. Since the time of the Louisiana Purchase and particularly since the federal forest acts, certain areas have been set aside as wildlife refuges. These areas, however, are

insufficient, particularly in certain of the winter months. Little controversy exists during the summer; often there is considerable during the winter when there is a common feeding ground for game animals and livestock, and it is largely in the fall or early winter that the hunter goes to the field. Of necessity a large part of the hunting takes place on private lands for the game is out of the mountains and on the lower elevations. It is commendable that the state has begun procuring forage lands for winter feeding. This was done in the Sun River country, and it is my understanding that the plan is working well. It came about through cooperation of the fish and game commission, the Sun River conservation committee and the stockmen of that area.

In the past few years there has been an increase of "no hunting, no fishing and no trespassing" signs. That is partially understood, for it is well recognized that the landowner's property, whether it be field or mountain, is as sacred to him as his home, and it is so guaranteed by our Constitution. It is well known that a minority of sportsmen are inconsiderate and do not have the proper regard for landowners' rights and at times some unwarranted damage has been done. On the other hand, some consideration must be given to the sportsman and his desire to procure the game, even though it is on private land. Even though it is to a considerable degree fed by the landowner, the game is the property of the state. When the sportsman purchases a license, he acquires the legal right to hunt or fish as the case may be. Some, however, carry it too far and presume that they have a personal right to go anywhere and everywhere in quest of the game. Ideally, the landowner is the host and the sportsman is the guest. It is, of course, unfortunate that such a situation does not always prevail. It is regrettable that some sportsmen do not consider trespass as a privilege rather than a right, but in all large groups there are always a few black sheep. It is as unfair for the landowner to condemn all sportsmen and give them little or no consideration as it is for some of

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the radicals in the sportsmen's groups to make unwarranted attacks upon the livestock people and brand them as despoilers and saboteurs of the public lands. Such attitudes on the part of either group get us nowhere and tend to widen any gap that may already exist.

We had such an example in the Helena valley. Just north of Helena is a large lake where hunters have gone for generations. The land was recently acquired by a stockman, who grazed a considerable number of cattle near the lake in the fall of the year. Of course the cattle were run and annoyed. The landowner tried posting his land but with the use of signs and all of his help he found that hunting continued. Finally, by mutual

agreement, the area for the feeding ground was set up as a game preserve with full protection of the law, and other adjacent areas were opened to trespass and hunting. The undesirable condition has been almost completely eliminated. The cattleman grazes his cattle and the hunters find hunting better, for a preserve adjacent to a hunting area does make for better hunting. That stockman is very well thought of in Helena. This I think is far better than having the landowner or the sportsmen take recourse to law or legislative action excessively to restrain the other fellow. I think you will agree that society will and must see to it that our game is not exterminated,

and I think society will see to it that hunting and fishing is continued. It is impossible to stop all hunting and fishing, and of course we wouldn't want to—you landowners wouldn't want to either. It is hunting that reduces game census to numbers that are consistent with the carrying ability of the land. A hunter does less damage than a hungry elk.

There is a great deal of common ground between the sportsmen and the landowners, and the problem of fish and game management is partially yours as cattlemen as well as sportsmen. In recognition of that there have been on the fish and game commission men who are

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particularly representative of your interests . . . Here is what I would advocate to improve our relationship:

1. Our difficulties in particular instances or in general should be eliminated or alleviated by committees of the sportsmen meeting with the livestock people. This method has been most successfully followed in eliminating differences existent between the mining people

and the sportsmen that arose from stream pollution.

2. Since you are landowners as well as sportsmen, you should take an interest in the operation and function of the local sportsmen's clubs. You should attend meetings and see that good leadership is maintained and that no proposals are passed that are impractical or selfish. Remember, the fish and game com-

mission is responsive to the commendations of local sportsmen's clubs, and many policies of fish and game management originate in local sportsmen's clubs throughout the state.

3. Rather than strictly prohibit all trespassing, hunting and fishing, it would be better, I think, to sign your land differently. Have signs read, "No trespassing, hunting or fishing without permission. Kindly leave your car at the ranch house." That would eliminate policing the land and would enable the owner to know who is upon his land. There would then be less damage to property, for the great majority of sportsmen would feel they were invited guests and would conduct themselves accordingly.

4. Assist the sportsmen in the enactment of legislation for better fish and game management.

5. Assist in the maintenance of a strong state organization. You will be unable to do business with 100 or more local clubs unless they are organized and under good leadership.

If there are evils coming about from hunting and fishing, then remove them by legislation, proper management of our wildlife, and by cooperation with the organized sportsmen. Most of our troubles have come about from a lack of understanding. When we understand the other fellow and are willing to discuss our differences we often find the gap between to be very small or non-existent.

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DING MUNG

(Continued from Page 9)

and more explosive. The steers did represent considerable footloose wealth which had a way of disappearing, one here and one there as stray steer met stray prospector on some little used trail. Ding Mung, although he must have known of these accidents for ranchers called his attention to them frequently enough in vain hopes of prodding him into action, didn't seem to mind and continued to hang on.

Why Ding Didn't Sell

His reluctance to sell stemmed from the fact that he did not know the value of his stock and had no reliable source of information on the markets. Ding had not made his money by listening to the advice of every crackpot who offered it and he had no intention of starting now. Therefore the motives of anyone volunteering information on cattle prices, and especially buyers making an offer, was open to suspicion (probably with justification).

Eventually even Mung came to the conclusion that swift and decisive action had become imperative. Perhaps he finally began to believe, as the neighbors kept reminding him, that the steers actually were in danger of dying of old age. At any rate, after an all-night conference in a Helena chop suey joint, the two Dings decided to ship the cattle to Chicago where, theoretically at least, they should receive full value.

Chicago, as accustomed as it was to the eccentricities of cattlemen, was hardly prepared for the arrival of Ding Mung with a hundred-odd head of mixed steers; mixed two-to-twenty-year-olds. At least it wasn't forewarned, and the business of the stockyards came to an abrupt halt as everyone gathered to watch those big sleek one-tonners, with their enormous horns turned sideways, come plunging out of the cars. The show didn't last long for a brindle old outlaw made a few disrespectful motions and Chicago prudently adjourned to the other side of a couple of fences.

For the old cowtown, the sight of the steers was hardly more than a numbing shock for what was to come. Its perplexity hit tops when they saw the owner approach—a smiling China boy with his half cowboy and half prospector outfit partly hidden by a flowing oriental robe. When in a quiet gesture of friendship he removed his hat and revealed a queue neatly looped on the top of his head their consternation was complete. The incongruity of the situation was too much, even for seasoned buyers and stockyard hands, and they did the only thing they could think of: they sent for the newspapermen.

To the reporters, Ding was a godsend. With a genuine Chinese cattle baron under their wing they went to town. . . . But a cowman without spurs to clink along the sidewalk was unthinkable—a

parody on western legends as an Indian chief without tail feathers—so they presented him with a flashy pair. From that day on they saw to it that he struggled and stumbled around with those belled hooks always strapped to his boots. In fact, they prohibited him from removing them even in bed and that brought bitter complaints from the management. A baron, the boys argued with the manager, was a baron and well entitled to sleep with his spurs on if the newspapermen wanted him to. The donors of the decorations finally effected a cash settlement satisfactory to everybody but Ding, who had to sleep in the contraptions.

The reporters had full cooperation of the editors and while Ding was in town the doings of the President and Congress landed on the back page, if they made the paper at all. Ding was never a man to pass up an opportunity to tell a good story, even elaborate occasionally, and the reporters were young, energetic and possessors of active creative imaginations. As each succeeding edition hit the street Chicagoans vicariously fought Indians, hung road agents, hunted rustlers or risked their lives in wild night stam-

pedes—and all in the company of that incomparable frontiersman, Ding Mung. They enjoyed the change from the sordidness of political machinations and hollered for more. The circulation department had the boys in for a chat and let them know just what kind of stampede there would be if they allowed a rival paper to kidnap Ding. Truth is stranger than fiction and under its banner the boys did the impossible; they made the dime novels look tame by comparison.

The first write-up carried a picture of Ding with some of his big steers for a background. Ding paused in his reading to study it. The picture was far above average, even for today's newspaper stuff, in clearness of detail; and Ding could hardly miss the fact that every button on his shirt was open. Calmly he laid down the paper, buttoned up, and went back to reading about himself. After that no one ever again saw him with so much as one button open.

The Ding's English

Although as a young boy in Blackfoot City Ding had spent sufficient time in school to become fairly proficient in the

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three R's he, like so many of his countrymen, never did become phonetically perfect. Among the sounds he never could master was that of the letter R, for which he unconsciously substituted the letter L. With him the word run became lun, round became lound and so on. That would not have made his speech too difficult to understand once you caught the knack of it if it hadn't been for the fact that at odd times he insisted on inserting his favorite letter L where there was neither R nor L. This the boys were quick to discover and they started a special school for him, the purpose of which was to make his speech still more unintelligible. After that discovery Ding was never allowed to eat two meals in the same restaurant; in fact the boys gladly bought his meals for the purpose of taking him to a new place each time.

With all the recent newspaper publicity there was no place in town where Ding could go without being instantly recognized. The waitress at whose table Ding and his party seated themselves probably considered herself lucky. Here was an opportunity to see this gun-fighting, poker-playing, Injun-chasing western potentate about whom the newspapers were making such a fuss, close at hand. It would be an experience to tell envious friends about.

Ding waited patiently while all the rest ordered everything else on the menu with special instructions for cooking. When his turn came Ding smiled innocently at the waitress and said very softly and quickly, "Blaked halt."

A puzzled look spread over the girl's face and she asked, "Will you please repeat that again?"

"Blaked halt."

"I'm sorry, I didn't—"

"Blaked halt."

"But I don't understand—"

"Blaked halt."

The frown deepened and she looked to the reporters for assistance but they were busy with other things and no help was forthcoming. People at the nearby tables were turning around to listen. She tried again. "Will you please say that over again, real slow?"

"Blaked halt."

"What?"

"Blaked halt."

Again she appealed to his companions but they shrugged and spread their hands, palms upward. Suddenly she had an inspiration and said very sweetly, "We're all out of that today. Wouldn't you like something else?"

"Allight, Missy," Ding replied politely, "Bling loast beef, blown glavy."

The waitress seemed to wilt but she tried again. "But Mr. Ding Dong, I can't understand you; will you—?"

"You bet! Loast beef, blown glavy."

"What?"

"Loast beef, blown glavy."

"I'm afraid I—"

"Loast beef."

"What was that first one again?"

"Blaked halt."

"How can I take his order when I

can't understand what he says?" she appealed to the others. They merely shrugged. Conscious now of the stares of other patrons, she turned back to Ding in desperation. "Will you please say that once more—slow? And talk English!"

One of the boys gave Ding his cue under the table with a lusty kick and he shot out of his chair and towered over the now thoroughly alarmed girl. "I talkee English," he shouted and pounded the table with his fist. "Loast beef, blown glavy! Loast beef, blown glavy! Loast beef, loast—!"

Step by step she retreated before the fury of Ding's wrath. "Roast beef and brown gravy!" the whole crew now shouted at her. As she scampered for the kitchen they sprawled over the table in a burst of uncontrolled laughter.

Day by day the game rolled merrily along to the huge enjoyment of Ding, the reporter and the readers. Ding was in no particular rush to start back but one night he almost wound up the whole show with a chance remark. Whomever Ding took a liking to, be he white, Negro, Indian, Oriental, or Eskimo, he referred to him thereafter as one good Chinaman. One evening he made the remark that the managing editor, because he had given Ding so much publicity, must be a "Velly good Chinaman." The boys enjoyed the story immensely and told it with gusto to whoever would listen. It spread rapidly and in due course they were all called in to a conference. No one knows what transpired, but for an hour the walls shook as if during an earthquake. That was the only show in town Ding did miss.

Eventually even Ding began to tire of the limelight and, besides, his affairs back home probably needed his attention by this time. Reluctant to give him up before he had eaten in every restaurant in town, the reporters were hard to persuade. But when he did leave they escorted him, with all the fanfare they could create with a brass band playing cowboy songs and a gigantic banner proclaiming "Farewell to Ding Mung," to the station. To the astonishment of



"You've bet our money on a horse with varicose veins, stupid!"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

other travelers they personally saw him enthroned, spurs and all, in the smoking car in a manner becoming the owner of a western empire.

Building An Empire

... And quite an empire it was. Upon leaving school Ding had somehow managed to scrape up enough capital to start a small store in Blackfoot City. It prospered surprisingly as there was quite a colony of Chinese miners in Blackfoot at the time. Once established, he started underselling others on such staples as flour, coffee, tea—and the whites gave him enough business to make his the busiest store in town.

Somewhere, presumably for purely speculative purposes, he acquired a few cows which he ran on the surrounding hills. As time went on he increased the herd and, teaming up with Ding Sing leased what is now known as the Green Meadow Farms, near Helena, and went into farming so seriously that they made the place produce more per acre than ever before or after. As gardeners the Chinese had no equal.

Their two main lines of endeavor were truck farming and hogs, both of which they expanded so rapidly that they soon employed most of the available Chinese labor in the vicinity. Their truck gardens alone produced almost enough vegetables for a town of over 5,000 population and they seldom had less than 250 hogs on the farm. To feed these they had crews constantly collecting garbage all over town.

Here they wintered, or were supposed to winter, their cattle, but Ding seldom got around to staging a full-dress roundup. They usually managed to get most of the cows to the farm but the steers could shift for themselves—which they did, much to the annoyance of other ranchers. Ding and his old white horse were a familiar sight on the hills around Blackfoot but it was very seldom that anyone caught him in the act of driving cattle homeward. Most of his stock was collected by other ranchers when they brought theirs in for feeding, but Ding wasn't likely even to come for those. If a rancher started feeding with some of Ding's strays in his bunch he could figure on feeding them the rest of the winter.

Late one fall John Price, of Avon, overtook Ding Mung on the road to Blackfoot City. "Say, Ding," he drawled, "I'm feeding a dozen of your steers down home."

"You keep 'em boy, I pay, I pay," Ding reassured him quickly. When spring came, and the stock had long since gone back to the range, there was still no sign of a settlement from Ding. On numerous occasions during the summer he had opportunities to straighten the matter out but he maintained a discreet silence. So, the following fall, John tried another way. Selecting the best of Ding's steers, which strayed to the ranch, the boys ran them into a bunch of beef they were fattening. Some time later John again accosted Ding.

"Say, Ding, that big blue steer of yours kept jumping the fences into the beef pens. We couldn't keep him out so I sold the sonofagun!"

"Tha's allight, boy, tha's allight," Ding reassured him quickly.

"But, Ding, I got \$69 for him!"

"Tha's allight, tha's allight," came the answer and that settled that. If Ding never got around to paying his feed bills neither did he demand an accounting when others sold his stock to pay them.

On those infrequent occasions when Ding did show up to pick up strays the grateful rancher sent a couple of riders to assist him as far as the top of the divide. Lining up the bunch, with Ding

and his white horse behind them, they would stampede the whole works down into the Ten Mile Valley which led to Helena. Encouraged by the end of a rider's rope, even the old white horse managed to gain considerable momentum on such occasions.

Their brand, originated from the owners' common first name, was D bar lazy S and it was an enormous affair. For all practical purposes it covered the whole side of a cow. No one ever saw how they did their branding but those who saw the iron say it was by far the largest ever seen in the country. And that is going some!

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The skill of generations of Hereford breeders over more than two centuries has been concentrated on developing Herefords capable of more efficiently converting grass, hay and grain into BEEF — the preferred meat of the average American.

Thus, the business of producing Registered Herefords, the potent seed stock with which to improve commercial meat animals, is sound and enduring. It provides opportunity for the exercise of ambition, skill and initiative, and for a reward in profit and pride of achievement such as no other form of rural life affords.

IF YOU HAVE LAND AND GRASS, AN OPPORTUNITY AWAITS
YOU WITH HEREFORDS. WRITE TODAY FOR INFORMATION.

Countless are those who say "Thanks to Herefords for what we have" — not just in land, improvements or wealth, but also the satisfaction of success and the enjoyment of a more abundant life.

Coming

"R. J."
HEREFORD ROYAL
When—Oct. 16-24
Where—Kansas City, Mo.
What—The Greatest Hereford Show ever held.
1150 Money Prizes
Totaling \$75,000.



HEREFORDS

THE BEEF BREED SUPREME

AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
Dept. A 300 W. 11th St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

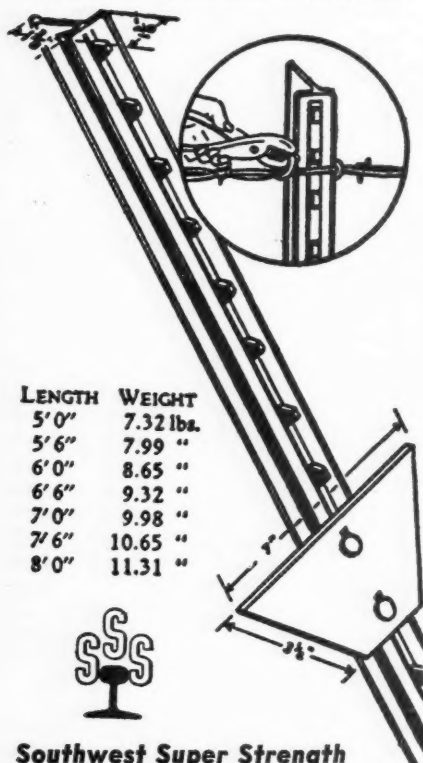
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Herefords, The Beef Breed Supreme.

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CITY _____ STATE _____

Super Strength Studded T STEEL FENCE POSTS



LENGTH	WEIGHT
5'0"	7.32 lbs.
5'6"	7.99 "
6'0"	8.65 "
6'6"	9.32 "
7'0"	9.98 "
7'6"	10.65 "
8'0"	11.31 "

Southwest Super Strength studded-T fence posts

• Made from Rail Steel • Tough and Dependable • Easy to Drive • Long Lasting • Furnished With Galvanized Wire Fasteners.

Immediate Delivery—Any Quantity

PLAY SAFE ORDER NOW

Anything in Steel

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Registered HEREFORDS

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HERD BULL PROSPECTS
YEARLING RANGE BULLS
YEARLING HEIFERS
COWS WITH CALVES

*The kind of cattle you need
in your breed.*

A. B. Hardin SAVAGETON, WYO.

SXR HEREFORDS

Quality, Type,
Ruggedness, Popular
Bloodlines! Inquiries Invited.

STEEPLE X RANCH, SPRINGVILLE, ARIZ.

William A. Spence

IT PAYS TO FOLLOW UP PRODUCER ADS

the outfit was in Helena, Ding Mung spent most of his time in Blackfoot City. Ding Sing, on the other hand, held down the Helena end and was seldom seen around Blackfoot. Mung, who was really the top dog of the layout, maintained a residence in both towns.

They also had a large herd of horses and mules, some of which contractors and freighters were always trying to buy. That, at the best, was a difficult and time-consuming task. If you happened to live in Helena you naturally hunted up Ding Sing first. That part of the transaction didn't take long for he brushed you off with "Go see Mung." Arriving in Blackfoot City you sneaked around until you spotted Ding's white horse. Once located, you could take him more or less unawares. That was occasionally necessary for Ding, ever suspicious of the mercenary motives of those who came to buy, might suddenly be called elsewhere by urgent business. That end of the deal didn't take long either; he merely said, "Go see Sing." Unless you possessed unusual persuasive powers you most likely went without horses or spent the summer riding between Helena and Blackfoot.

Like many of his countrymen, Mung's favorite recreation was poker and, once tangled in a game, business could go hang. So could everything else. Ding, like most Orientals, had a reputation as a shrewd and bold player and the average man shied away from any game he was in.

He waited for hours, one night in an Avon saloon, to get into a game. At last when a man quit he quickly slid into his seat. Immediately the whole air of the town seemed to change as the grapevine carried the news. Ding Mung and Bob Hall, the two best poker players in the country, were sitting in the same game.

Marathon Poker

Hour after hour the game wore on. The small-change boys dropped out and bigger money took over. Cautiously the two sparred, striking hard and swiftly at the others but shying of a test between themselves. Slowly their respective stacks grew and neither would cash in chips. Both were building for the hand which they knew must inevitably come and messengers had to be sent to other saloons to borrow chips when the two had cornered the house's entire stock. Little by little the crowd grew until men were packed a dozen deep around the table.

As the early summer dawn began to dull the light of the flickering oil lamps it finally came: the hand the whole town had been waiting for. Hall anted and Ding stayed. The others dropped out and the two were forced into the test both had so carefully avoided. There was an excited murmur from the watchers and they pushed closer and closer.

The dealer swept the discards away and laid the deck in open sight on the table. With one hand he flipped the cards, a king for Hall and for Ding a five. Hall bet heavy and Ding stayed.

PRIVATE LIFE OF A DAIRY COW

Experimenters at Cornell University offer the following details about Bossy's daily doings: She grazes only 7½ hours daily, regardless of how much feed she gets. She does 60 per cent of her grazing during daylight hours and 40 per cent at night. She spends 5 hours a day eating, with 50 to 70 bites a minute. She chews her cud 7 hours a day and spends 12 hours lying down, at nine different times. While grazing, she travels 2½ miles in the daytime and 1½ at night. She drinks 10 times a day.

The dealer flipped them again; Hall a queen and Ding a four. Hall shoved a full third of his stack out in the middle and Ding was a long time making up his mind. Finally he matched the bet and the dealer turned up the cards again. Ding had a six and Hall another king.

The crowd quieted. Ding was beat in sight. Hall had kings in sight but Ding, with his four, five and six, could be drawing to a straight. Hall shoved out his entire stack to keep Ding from seeing the last card. When he had matched them Mung had left just a dollar more than he had started out with. In the center of the table the pile of chips was a foot deep.

The dealer offered to cut the cards but both refused. Slowly, as everyone in the room held his breath, he turned over the first card, a ten for Hall. Again, as if sensing the drama and seeking to prolong it as long as possible, he turned up the next card. It was the six of clubs! Ding had made a pair in sight and broken the straight.

With a triumphant grin Hall turned up his hole card. It was a ten! Two pair, kings and tens. Still no trace of emotion crossed Ding's face. It was his turn to dally now and he sat there as one lost in thought. Clumsily his work-stiffened fingers grasped the card and turned it over. It was a six!

With an angry curse Hall lurched from his chair, almost upsetting the table, and rushed out the door. Those in the saloon could hear the angry thunder of his horse's hoofs as he spurred it madly down the street.

Only Ding of all the men gathered there was calm. Vainly he tried to encircle the enormous pile of chips and rake them in with one swoop. The crowd, now released from the tension, broke into a babble of talk. High above it rose Ding's shrill soprano, "Evellybolly have dlink, evellybolly have dlink!"

That was Ding's last big play. Beaten until the last card had fallen, he had stayed and not only had he cleaned the best poker player in town but most of the town as well. The rosy tints of dawn were just beginning to creep across the sky as Ding bought the crowd its last drink, mounted his old white horse and rode away.

The Empire Collapses

In that one drama-fired moment Ding

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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and his empire reached the zenith of their glory. Then, like Rome, the empire began to crumble away. Misfortune after misfortune struck and drove him farther and farther down. Blackfoot's placers were exhausted and the store no longer paid. Reluctantly he finally closed it. Cholera suddenly broke out among the hogs and 150 died in one day. His method of handling stock had finally goaded the neighbors beyond endurance and one leased the farm out from under him. That ended the truck gardens and for once Helena had an unemployment situation in Chinatown.

The ranchers, more out of curiosity than anything else, helped Ding to round up his stock. In doing it they proved a point they had long suspected—for, when the cattle were all in the stockyards, they were amazed to find that for some 300 head of cows Ding didn't have even one bull. Ding figured others had bulls out on the range, so why should he?

The horses and mules had long since been sold so there was nothing left but the stock. Ding Sing left the partnership and Mung carried on alone. He shipped the cattle west to Arlee, which was definitely a mistake. The place was on or near the Indian reservation and the sight of Ding's big cows quickened the blood of braves mourning the passing of the buffalo. They took a new lease on life and, mounting their favorite hunting ponies, set out raiding.

Meanwhile the squaws were not idle.

One succeeded in hauling Ding, by the queue probably, to the Mission altar and Ding made his last great gamble. A poker face stood him in no stead now, in this his first venture into the land of the living dead, for the tide of Ding's luck was still running out.

While the braves took care of his cows the squaw cleaned up everything else and Ding soon returned to Helena minus cows, squaw—everything. There were no bands or banners or crowds to welcome him back. He dismounted from the train, a pathetic and broken old man, at an almost deserted station. Shouldering his warbag he started the mile walk to town.

The first man he met on the street was an old panhandler whom Ding had staked to the price of many a beer that he might enjoy the free lunch the saloons provided with their drinks. Now, when he saw the bum coming, Ding hastily turned his pockets inside out, shrugged, and said mournfully, "One velly bloke Chinaman, you bet; one velly bloke China-boy!" The empire of Ding Mung had fallen.

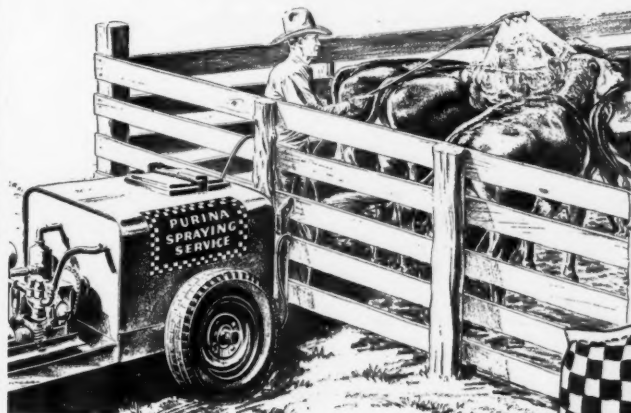
Note from the South: Thomaston, Ga., has formally opened its new livestock auction barn, with first sales running just over \$30,000 and more than 1,000 persons from 10 counties in attendance.



At the New Mexico quarterly meeting in July, considerable interest was drawn to this display of grasses.

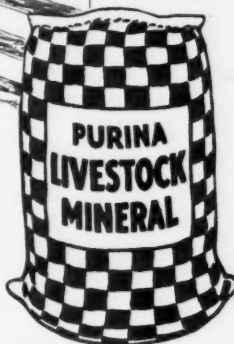
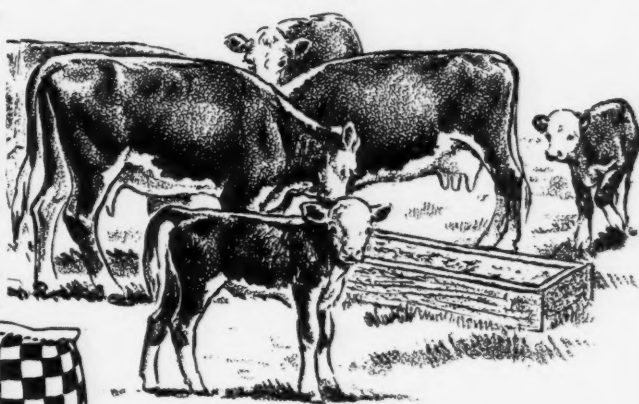
SEE YOUR **PURINA DEALER** FOR THESE **2 BEEF BUILDING AIDS**

CUSTOM SPRAYING SERVICE



Thousands of ranchmen every year have their Purina Dealers spray their cattle. They use Purina Fly Spray containing 46% DDT... plus new "1068." They like this special spray because it *kills ticks, lice and flies faster and sticks on longer* than straight DDT products. Two to three sprayings, *done right*, will usually control flies all season and help to make up to 50 to 70 lbs. of extra growth.

PURINA LIVESTOCK MINERAL



A little Purina Livestock Mineral can often make a big difference in the condition and milk flow of cows and in the growth of calves. Many grazing lands are short in one or more minerals, which holds back milk production and growth. Keep Purina Mineral before them. It contains 9 different mineral ingredients. They eat only what they need... *and the cost is only a few cents a head.*

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Fort Worth • Kansas City • Denver



LADIES CHOICE



At Home on the Range

Since our first prize winner in the bean contest is Mrs. Juan Reyes of Maricopa, we will feature California recipes this month. In addition to her prize-winning Pink Bean Pies (which we, too, have found are mighty good to munch on, hot or cold) we are printing two other recipes by Mrs. Reyes, which we believe are typical of the California way of cooking these chuck-wagon staples. We are still hoping to get a good recipe for chili beans, and some more typical ones from other states. So, although the contest was supposed to end on July 1, we will continue for at least a few more issues to pay \$1 apiece for bean recipes that we publish.

So... if you didn't get around to sending in an entry during the contest, why not do so now?

And if you did—perhaps it will be published next month.

Here are Mrs. Reyes' recipes; we hope you will like them as much as we did. (Mrs. Reyes' letter appears on this page, too.)

FIRST PRIZE WINNER

Pink Bean Pies By Mrs. Juan Reyes

Maricopa, Calif.

- 2 cups pink beans
- 5 cups cold water
- ½-cup sugar, more or less, if desired
- 3 tablespoons fat
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 2 tablespoons cinnamon

Cook beans until very tender; mash and fry in the fat as for fried beans. When thick and well-mashed, add sugar and cinnamon. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until quite thick.

Make a non-rich pie dough, roll out and cut in circles; I use a pound coffee can. Place a large spoonful of bean mixture on circle, fold over and press edges together tightly. Prick top and fry in hot deep fat until brown.

The boys liked these hot or cold. They'd carry them in their pockets to eat on while riding the range.

* * *

California Fried Beans with Garlic By Mrs. Juan Reyes

- 2 cups pink beans
- 5 cups water
- 1 cup diced bacon
- Salt and pepper
- 3 tablespoons fat
- 2 cloves garlic

Cook beans in water until tender, add bacon, salt and pepper and cook slowly until thick and the bacon is done. Cut garlic in very thin slices, fry in fat, slowly add beans, mashing with back of spoon. Stir until thick. Serve with tortillas.

PRIZE WINNER'S LETTER

Dear "Home On The Range":

When you asked for bean recipes—well, now, that is something right up my alley. I've cooked so many beans, in so many different ways, that I might be considered something of an expert in the art of bean cookery.

My husband, Juan F. Reyes, was superintendent on a large California cattle ranch owned by P. A. Klipstein, for 20 years; I cooked for the cowboys. They came from all over the United States and they sure liked my beans, any way I could think to fix them. When the season began I'd buy 100 pounds of beans, and that is a lot of beans; but many times I'd have to buy more before the roundup was over. We had plenty to eat besides beans, but beans was one of our favorite dishes. . . . When I say beans I mean "pink beans."

I would like to enclose several of my recipes that were best liked by everyone. I'm sure going to be interested in these bean recipes—MRS. JUAN REYES, Maricopa, Calif.

Boiled Pink Beans with Jerky By Mrs. Juan Reyes

- 2 cups pink beans
- 6 cups water
- 1 cup tomato puree
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 2 cups ground or diced beef or venison jerky
- 1 cup diced onion

Cook beans gently until soft. Add all other ingredients and cook very slowly

for at least one more hour. Do not add any extra water during the cooking.

And so... Good Evening... and Good Eating.

D. McD.

CowBelle Activities

Charter members in the Nebraska CowBelles, women's auxiliary of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, has reached 154, and committees have been named by the president, Mrs. Mose Trego of Sutherland, as follows:

Historian, Margaret Vinton, Gordon;

Program chairman, Mrs. Bill Manning, Cascade; Mrs. Russell Booth, Whitman; Mrs. John Becker, Ashby;

Courtesy, chairman, Mrs. George Downing, Whitman; Mrs. Frank Messersmith, Alliance; Mrs. R. W. Cole, Whitman.

Membership, chairman, Mrs. Joe Lee, Agate; Mrs. F. E. Mensinger, Merriman; Mrs. John Streiff, Flats.

Publicity, chairman, Mrs. Louis McNeel, Sutherland; Mrs. Lloyd Hanna, Lexington, and Mrs. Vernon Jones, Henry.

Since Nebraska will be host to the American National convention in North Platte in January, 1949, the committees appointed will assist in handling the women's part of the program.

Every Tibetan banquet has 108 courses, many of them meat, because there are that many volumes in their bible, which makes the number sacred.



Feminine foursome at the Wyoming convention. (Left to right) Mrs. Clarence Gardner, wife of the president, Thermopolis; Mrs. Robert Holcombe, Laramie; Mrs. Oda Mason, Laramie; Mrs. Earl von Forell, Wheatland.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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August,

Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

Although it is still several weeks short of the worst "fire weather," the dreadful schedule of almost a fire a day continues. A combination of weather conditions, favorable winds, hard work—and good luck—has so far prevented any of them from getting entirely out of control. But with these mountains almost explosively dry already, and—apparently—a fire-bug in the vicinity, we hold our breath and wonder how much longer our luck will hold.

"Could be" that 50 years of guarding this brush as zealously as though it were a forest of virgin timber may pay off in holocaust before the still-distant first rain.

The insistence of a few ranchers that the Madera plan of controlled burning be given a trial in this county has caused the state to give approval for a few ex-

perimental burns, but in this year it hasn't been possible to take advantage of that approval. Here at the Ranch House, we did considerable preliminary clearing this spring, but we did not feel that there ever was a favorable time to burn, and insofar as I know, everyone else in the area also decided against taking a chance on the "liability" risk just now.

But while the menfolks worked most of last night discing firebreak around the not-yet-cleared grain fields while a high hot fire ran along the ridges a mile away and farther off the baled hay burned in the fields, we were thankful for the 'dozed-out trails that might save the ranch—possibly—if a really big fire swept over the brushlands around us.

The fear and danger of this year, as well as the tragic burning to death of a 19-year-old firefighter, may somewhat tone down the gala holiday atmosphere which too often has prevailed, in the past, around the "fire camps" of our bigger and better brush fires.

But sometimes it seems that an entrenched bureaucracy learns slowly, if at all, when a forestry man of several years' experience in this area remarks that "This fire-bug could be some poor devil of a rancher who is desperate for feed." . . . When all the feed we'll have, for no one knows how many months to come, is fairly the good carpet of "dry feed" that still covers the hills!

Perhaps, some day, the forestry will spend a little more time learning the needs of a cow—and of the men who own cows! In the meantime, we watch, with fear and sadness, the "little" fires run all around us—and hope our luck will hold!

—D.McD.



**MY NEIGHBORS SAID,
"GO TO IT!"
SO HERE IT IS!**

The neighbors come in regularly Sunday evenings and I mix up a salad . . . among other things. "Lawrie," they said, "that Salad Vinegar's wonderful . . . why not be a good fellow and parcel it out to other folks?" That was the beginning of it all, and now I'm telling you about it.

**LAWRIE'S Bouquet
SALAD
VINEGAR**

appetizing . . . zippy . . . smooth and sparkling as wine . . . exclusive recipe . . . delicious recipes on label.

Pint bottle 70c Postpaid
Two for \$1.20 Postpaid

G. W. LAWRIE

P. O. Box 132

Brookline, Mass.

SYRUP

PURE OLD FASHIONED MAPLE SAP SYRUP from the Maple trees. One quart tin can \$2.40 postpaid. Write for Maple Sugar prices. F. D. Manchester & Son, Middlebury, Vermont.

Colorado Hereford Tour Graded Real Success By Participants

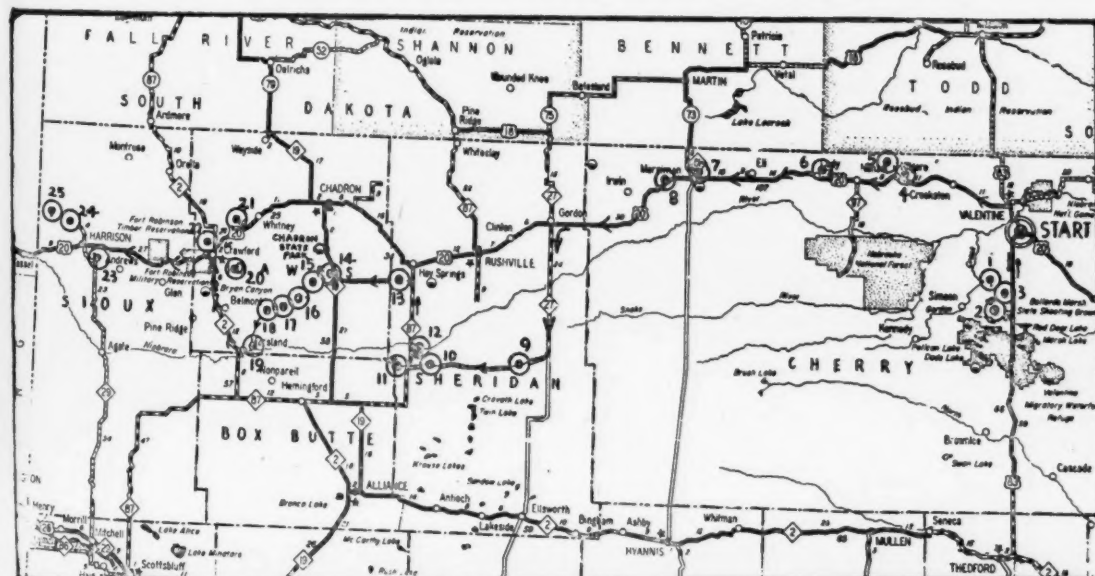
More than 100 cars, carrying between 300 and 400 persons at various stages on the route, unfurled along the highways of Colorado as the mobile part of a tour conducted by the Colorado Hereford Association in mid-July. The interested crowd, which varied somewhat

from stop to stop as some guests found it necessary to leave and others were able to join the caravan, came from 17 outside states, Canada and even, in one instance, from an overseas country (Holland). The neighboring states of New Mexico and Wyoming contributed generously of their cattleman citizenry among the represented states and Earl von Forell of Wheatland, Wyo., head of his state's Hereford association, was one of the most intent of spectators. Another

Hereford group leader who was present was Archie Parkes of Vaughn, Mont., president of the Montana Hereford organization. The official tour announcer was Ray Sprengle, field representative of the American Hereford Association.

Stops during the three-day trip included Taussig Brothers' ranches near Parshall (that herd being scheduled for dispersal Sept. 21-22); Hiwan Ranch at Evergreen; the Harold Fulscher place near Granby. Others visited were Fay

The Northwest Nebraska Hereford Breeders have planned their second annual tour to take place Aug. 23-25. On this map is shown the route to be taken in visiting the following herd owners (in order):



This Is the Route

1. Wilbur Drybread
2. Harold Harms
3. S. R. McKelvie
4. Alf Ross
5. Lloyd Olsen
6. Jack Statts
7. Mrs. Bowering
8. Ed Belsky
9. Hubert Forney & Son
10. Levi and Carl Hahn
11. Lloyd Lockman
12. John Bennett & Sons
13. Herman Sanders
14. Wilford and Bud Scott
15. Henry Steffensen
16. Wm. Hern
- 17-18. Benton Marshall & Sons
19. John Furman
20. Gue & Silder
21. D. L. Kay
22. Crawford Sales Barn
23. Del Bigelow
24. Lee Bigelow
25. V. C. Kennedy

SALES

**AUGUST
18
COLORADO**

Registered Herefords, Quarter Horses

Auction Sale at Pow Wow Grounds—Boulder, Colo., Aug. 18

20 BULLS

106 FEMALES

Famous Bloodlines - Top Quality - Write for Catalog

Owners Ed Nix & Sons and Isaac T. Earl, Boulder, Colo.

**September
1
Colorado**

You are cordially invited to attend the first showing and sale of 70 top Hiwan females carrying the service of WHR Helmsman 89th (the world's record-priced Hereford) at the Ranch, Sept 1, 1948.

HIWAN RANCH

EVERGREEN, COLO.

JOHN D. CASEY D. E. BUCHANAN
JACQUES SMEETS

**15
HERD
BULL
PROSPECTS**

THORP HEREFORD FARMS

BRITTON, SO. DAK.

ANNUAL ALL-STAR SALE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH

WALTON THORP, Owner

**70 BRED
HEIFERS**

Mated to

Baca Elation
WHR Ruling Star 43
OJR Royal Domino 56
Windsor A Royal

**October
8
Wyoming**

WHR

OCTOBER 8

CHEYENNE, WYO.

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH

**OCTOBER
9
COLORADO**

COLORADO HEREFORD CLASSIC

DENVER, COLO.—OCTOBER 9

Top Herefords from Colorado's top herds showing and selling in this annual event. For catalogs and information write—

COLORADO HEREFORD ASSN., Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo.

**OCTOBER
11
MONTANA**

N BAR RANCH

Annual Combination Sale — Purebred and Commercial

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Lewiston, Montana — October 11

Offering from the N Bar Ranch 250 steer calves, 100 heifer calves, 30 yearling steers and a purebred offering of 30 bull calves and 6 yearling bulls. From the Arch Glinther herd, Harlowton, Montana, 150 steer calves, 85 heifer calves and a purebred offering of 4 yearling bulls and 5 bull calves.

**October
21 & 22
Wyoming**

SOUTHERN WYOMING

HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Show and Sale

Laramie, Wyoming

October 21 & 22

85 TOP BULLS

RUSTLERS PICK VICTIMS

Cattle rustlers traveling in trucks are apparently avoiding the cattle country of eastern Washington and concentrating on the smaller cattle interests in the western part of the state to ply their "trade." (One stockman reports the loss of \$11,000

worth of stock since November of 1947.) However, authorities are exerting every effort to put a crimp in the rustling activities; they have made a number of arrests recently and have warned meat marketers that the handling of stolen meat makes them liable to prosecution.

and Fred C. DeBerard, DeBerard & Reagor, George Fields, Hinman ranch, LeRoy Nefzger, F. R. Carpenter, H. E. Pastorius, Francis Miller, the new Whitman place and Bolten & Davis.

Post-tour reports agreed that the 1948 Colorado Hereford "cattle cruise" had furnished much of value and interest about the land, the people and their cattle on it, as well as enjoyable views of handsome Colorado ranchland scenery under good weather conditions.

Idaho Beef Tour Set for August 20

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association is sponsoring a beef and range tour throughout eastern Idaho, beginning with a kick-off breakfast to be given by the Idaho Falls Chamber of Commerce at 7 a. m., on Aug. 20.

Cooperating with the association in staging its first event of this type will be various industries of the state, the extension service, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Union Pacific Railroad, sugar firms, Simplot Fertilizer Company, the Idaho state Chamber of Commerce and others. Word from the office of Secretary Leon Weeks at Boise is that if the tour is a success, it will be continued as a regular feature next year on a larger scale and covering more of the state. Participants are invited to write at once for reservations and to join the tour for all or any part of its duration.

CROSSBREEDING TESTS SLATED

A PROJECT at the agricultural experiment station of the Texas A & M College will cross Herefords with Brahmas. The famous Santa Gertrudis breed of the King Ranch in Texas is a cross of three-eighths Brahma and five-eighths Shorthorn. The Texas animal husbandmen believe that crossbreeding the Brahmas and Herefords has not been taken through enough generations.

OPERATION FOR RUPERT

T ROYAL RUPERT 99th, the famous bull for which Governor Roy Turner of Oklahoma paid \$38,000 five years ago and which turned out to be a sterile animal, is the recent subject of a glandular transplant surgery. It is hoped that the pituitary gland which was rushed from a freshly slaughtered, proven Hereford two-year-old will cure the expensive Rupert's impotency, although definite results will not be immediately known.

JUDGING CONTEST AT K. C.

Plans are progressing for the 1948 Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest to be held during the American Royal at Kansas City on Oct. 16. For the first time, Quarter Horse mares and stallions will be judged this year, and team members will compete for additional prizes recently made available by the board of directors of the show.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

"R. J." EVENT PLANS

The American Hereford Association will sponsor, on Oct. 20 in Kansas City, an offering of 50 to 60 carefully selected Herefords at auction. The added feature will take place during the "R. J." Hereford Royal which is to be held Oct. 16-23, and sale entries (as well as those for the show) close on Sept. 1.

* * *

The champion bull of the "R. J." Hereford Royal at Kansas City will receive the registration number 5,360,631. This is a number just 5,000,000 larger than the first Hereford registration certificate signed by R. J. Kinzer when he became secretary of the American Hereford Association 37 years ago. The event this year (Oct. 16-24) is named in his honor.

GRAND NATIONAL BREED SALES

Plans for the Grand National Livestock Exposition at San Francisco this fall include a sale of Hereford breeding cattle, in cooperation with the American Hereford Association, on Nov. 3; and an Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle sale, in cooperation with the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association, on Nov. 4.

YOUNG STOCK GROWERS OFFERED SPECIAL AWARDS

Five New Mexico youths will get awards of four registered breeding heifers and an all-expense trip to a livestock marketing terminal, at the New Mexico State Fair in Albuquerque, Sept. 19-26. Announcement came from G. W. Evans of Magdalena, who heads the New Mexico Cattle Growers, joint sponsors with the State Fair Association of the awards. FFA and 4-H boys and girls who exhibit in the breeding heifer department at the fair will be eligible for the heifers, while the trip contest will be open to the winners of pens of fat commercial feeder-steer classes.

TEXAS FAIR READIED

The livestock committee of the State Fair of Texas announces the following dates for the 1948 show: The junior livestock show will take place Oct. 9-12, and the livestock show, Oct. 13-22. (Dates are inclusive.) Other features will be the national Shorthorn milking show and the regional Holstein-Friesian cattle show, as well as a Quarter Horse show. There will also be Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Brahman, Shorthorn and Polled Hereford beef cattle shows. Guernsey and Jersey breeds and swine, sheep and Angora goats are likewise included in the over-all plans now nearing completion.

TUCSON CATTLE SHOW CHANGES

The 1949 edition of the Tucson (Ariz.) Livestock Show will, as in previous years, consist of two divisions: cattle and horses. Dates set for the event are Mar. 23-27, and Quarter Horse speed trials will be held before and during the show. A difference to appear in the cat-

August, 1948

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the division this year will allow the exhibition and sale of registered range stock only, in all breeds. Age limits: bulls will be yearlings and two-year-olds; junior and senior open heifers.

RODEO AT DALLAS FAIR

Arrangements have been completed at Dallas to bring the "Flying L" rodeo to the 1948 State Fair of Texas, Oct. 9-24. This will be the 63rd year for the fair, and the new rodeo plans call for a fast-paced show from the Flying L Ranch near Davis, Okla.

YOUTH FEATURED AT CHICAGO

A release from Chicago indicates that youth will characterize the management of the various departments of the International Live Stock Exposition, set for

Nov. 27 through Dec. 4, this year. It is pointed out that the heads of the show's swine, draft horse and cattle departments are all relatively young men who have, however, devoted themselves to work that qualifies them for handling the details of stock show administration.

NEBRASKA BULL SALE

Commercial breeders of Nebraska will direct a bull sale to be held at Alliance, Dec. 6, under sponsorship of the Nebraska Hereford Association. The purpose of the sale is primarily to offer bulls in groups for the benefit of buyers of range animals. There will be no show, but all bulls will be carefully sifted, according to an advance press release from the association office at Central City.

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NEW GRASS FOR OLD

By R. H. CANFIELD

IS THERE a stockman who has not longed for an early spring and plenty of green forage? This natural sentiment is easily accounted for. When the new grass starts to grow early in the season the cattleman has a glorious feeling that he is "over the hump" and headed for a good year. It means a greater flow of milk for the young, bigger calves and more of them, and greater gains in weight and tone for the older animals. How to obtain earlier forage growth and more of it in the critical spring months has occupied the mind of many range operators. Too often the answer arrived at has been "more rain." Rainfall and warm sunshine, however, is only a part of the answer. The unimpaired capacity of the plants and soil for rapid growth are things that also must be considered. A rancher correspondent of the Hereford Journal put his finger squarely on the key to the rest of the solution when he wrote the following:

"The hills are all green and where there was some old feed there is new grass for the cattle to eat."

Why this difference in the rate of new growth? The answer is that the soil and the vegetation that grows thereon must not be overused. Each must be allowed to restore the elements of fertility and to maintain a balance between their outgo and their replacement; otherwise production and efficiency go down. The soil and the vegetation are renewed, conditioned, and feed upon the residue of dead vegetation; namely, the "old grass" which grew in previous years. As always, nature demands her share. When these demands are fairly met the operator has in effect exchanged old grass for new.

The manner in which the beneficial results derived from leaving a portion of the old grass ungrazed at the end of each grazing period are accomplished could be a long story. However, a brief discussion of some of the basic reasons which have been uncovered by range research may be of interest.

The first link in the chain of related circumstances which advances the beginning date of grazing use and increases the volume of spring growth of grass is proper utilization of the plants. An overgrazed plant is a sick plant. It is a starved plant. It is a sluggish plant because close grazing has removed too much of the green forage and thereby slowed down the manufacture and limited the storage of plant food in the roots needed to start new growth in the spring. A proper balance maintained between the stored plant food requirements of the grass and the intensity of grazing use will favor earlier and more vigorous growth. In order to provide for these conditions a portion of the old grass must remain ungrazed.

Secondly, the storage in the soil and efficient use of rainfall is increased greatly by the presence of old grass. Both the dead standing stems and the litter from fallen leaves and stems are of great value in this respect. It has been clearly demonstrated by experiment that the penetration of water into the soil is several times as rapid where old vegetation is present as it is on bare soil. Furthermore, the amount of runoff water and evaporation losses are reduced markedly by the presence of plant litter on the ground. It has also been demonstrated that shade of standing stems of old vegetation aids in reducing the transpiration rate in young plants. Thus old grass left ungrazed at the end of the season makes the water supply go further toward the production of new growth.

The third link is that the soil in order to sustain plant life must contain a portion of organic material. This organic material is supplied by decaying plant and animal bodies, principally plant stems and leaves. A constant return of discarded parts of plants to the soil not only is necessary to maintain the fertility but also to maintain the soil in a physical condition that favors the growth of the forage plants. Thousands of living organisms ranging in size from bacteria to earthworms and insects obtain their living from decaying organic matter. In so doing they convert the elements of the soil and air into available plant food. In addition to maintaining a living soil as opposed to a sterile one—which the soil would surely be if the organisms that live within it were destroyed—the activities of worms and insects keep the soil from becoming too compact for plant growth. In effect, all the processes of their living, burrowing, and moving about in the soil cultivate and enrich it. A part of the old grass returned to the ground each year is a cheap price to pay for the essential work that is done below the surface. Thus, in another way, old grass is exchanged for the new.

It is a long trail from microbes to T-bone steaks, but that is the course of the cycle, with grass and livestock bridging the gap between. It is unlikely that the range cow knows or cares about what makes the grass grow. However, she does have some very definite preferences about the kind of forage she relishes and the owner would do well to heed her instinct. For example, in the springtime the cattle seek out the new grass with a diligence that can only be accounted for by a compelling instinct for self preservation and for the well-being of their young. Sometimes this appetite for green grass has been explained as a desire for change of diet. In recent years the true reason has emerged from the chemist's laboratory. He has

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measured the high protein content of young grasses and has analyzed the vitamin and mineral-rich protoplasm of green shoots, finding therein many elements that are essential to the repair and growth of the grazing animal's body. These food elements represent range prosperity—found most abundantly and packaged ready for use in the new, bright green blade of grass.

The desirability and need for early green forage on most range units will certainly not be questioned by the experienced ranch operator. Common observation, as well as scientifically conducted tests, point to the value of leaving some of the old herbage unused as a means of improving the range resource, promoting earlier growth of the forage grasses and, consequently, a better balanced ration for the grazing animals.

(Mr. Canfield, the author, is assistant forest ecologist at the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station maintained by the Forest Service of Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas with headquarters at Tucson, Ariz.—Ed.)

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CCA's Record

(Continued from Page 10)

age-old conflict of interests between the rancher and his free-ranging stock and the farmer with his tilled fields. Out of the fight developed one of the first, loosely-knit groups of the early-day cattlemen, signifying the birth of industry consciousness and unity and having, apparently, no other name than the "stock raisers association." This was later broadened to admit "owners of hogs and mules"; and about that time a committee was appointed to represent the association before the legislature and "use their efforts in cooperating with other associations to secure passage of a law prohibiting the driving of diseased cattle of other states into California." This reference was followed in May, 1890, by the formation of the Pacific Coast Livestock Owners Mutual Protective Association which had for its dual purpose the protection of the state from livestock diseases and indemnity of its members for losses of livestock by accident or disease.

In 1891 a mass meeting of cattlemen from San Luis Obispo and Kern counties was called at Bakersfield to discuss organization for mutual protection and a month later, at a second meeting, the name Southern California Stock-raisers Association was adopted for the transaction of any necessary business. Eligibility for membership was extended to ranchers of Tulare, Ventura and Los Angeles counties in addition to the two first named. The organization listed 38 charter members and included one who was destined to become one of the prominent leaders of the industry. That man was H. A. Jastro, who also served as one of the early presidents of the American National Live Stock Association.

During the year 1905 one of the initial steps toward what became the Taylor Grazing Act was taken when 60 representative stockmen from California, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and South Dakota met in San Francisco under the name of the Pacific Coast Stockmen's Association and adopted a long memorial to Congress petitioning for the enactment of a law "to authorize the leasing of arid and semi-arid land for grazing." Thus, despite current publicity, the records of this and several other western states show ample evidence that the stockman was the first to propose legislation to protect and conserve the public range lands.

At this point in the history of California's cattle organizations another group was called the California Livestock Breeders Association; it had no fixed headquarters and was purely voluntary in character; its activities—according to David J. Stollery, first secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association—were more or less sporadic

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and generally climaxed in annual or special meetings. By 1914 this association had become somewhat dormant, but interest in the 1915 World's Fair at San Francisco and the Livestock Exposition planned in connection with it, together with prospects that the 1915 convention of the American National would come to San Francisco, brought about a reorganization under the name of the California Cattlemen's Protective Association. Cooperation with the National brought the convention to California and resulted in some splendid meetings.

During the winter of 1916-17 a number of cattlemen determined to form an active and permanent association and secured Mr. Stollery's services as secretary. An office was established and the CCA came into being as a representative, all-embracing organization. L. A. Nares was the first president, and among the first directors were Mr. Jastro and Fred H. Bixby, another early-day president of the American National. The broad powers of the corporation were prepared in legal form by Geo. A. Clough, attorney for the association (who had ranch interests in Los Molinas and who for nearly a half century participated actively in affairs of the American National in an advisory capacity and also as a member of the executive and resolutions committees over a long period.) A set of by-laws was drafted and articles of incorporation were filed; a charter was granted by the state in August, 1917. It was around that same time, too, that the state's Shorthorn breeders and Hereford breeders organized.

At the time of the entry of this country into World War I, grazing privileges in some of the national parks were thrown open for the first time, says Mr. Stollery, and adjudication of such privileges was placed in the hands of the cattle association. The act of 1917, creating the cattle protection board, was enacted at the request of the cattlemen and for the first time in California history it was required that all brands be registered with the state. It was further provided that all persons slaughtering cattle must be licensed, which of course gave the state jurisdiction over the slaughterhouses.

The first brand book was published by the state in 1919 and at the association's suggestion the office of the cattle protection board was established at San Francisco. In July, 1919, a monthly periodical called the California Cattlemen started publication for the enlightenment of members about the activities of the association.

A cattleman of 1948 would have recognized a forerunner of recent history in the winter of 1919-20, for in that year there was virtually no rainfall, feed was scarce and hay prices were high. Just as the stockmen and railroads were taking steps to move cattle into other sections of this country and Mexico, rain averted the need.

Following the three-term office

August, 1948

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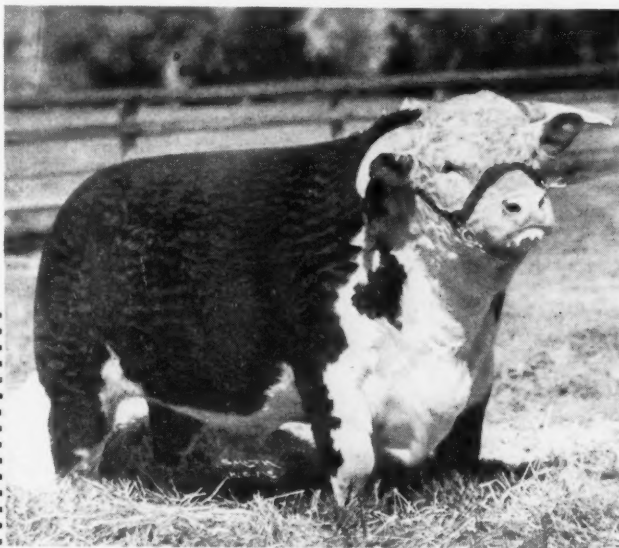
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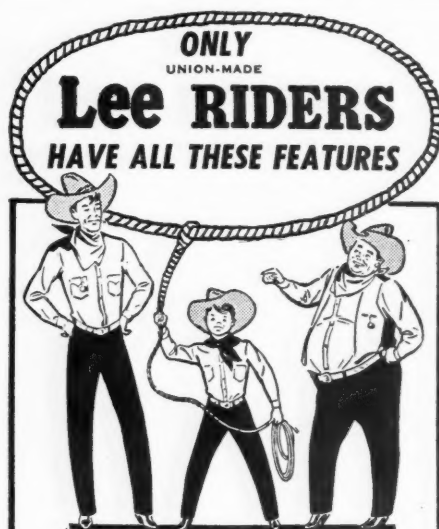


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tenure of President Nares, the California organization was led by Fred H. Bixby, and succeeding presidents have been: Hubbard Russell (also later an American National head); E. F. Forbes; Philip Klipstein; William A. Freeman; Hugh Baber; Ted Chamberlin; Loren Bamert (now the first vice-president of the American); LeRoy Rankin, and currently, John Guthrie.

At the last convention in Bakersfield, Dan C. McKinney, secretary for five years, announced his resignation and was voted the thanks of the membership for his successful stewardship. He was presented with a hand-tooled saddle to take with him to Elko, Nev., where he returned to ranching. J. Edgar Dick, assistant secretary, became acting secretary the first of the year and was appointed secretary at a directors' meeting in the spring of 1948. Secretary Dick formerly was chief of the division of livestock and meat for the War Food Administration in the nine western states, and associated with the Department of Agriculture for 12 years as marketing specialist and the Department of Commerce for another 12 years as business consultant.

As trustee of the colorful and worthy traditions of the cattle industry in California, its hopes and objectives, the CCA carries on for the welfare of the people dependent on it.

Miscellany . . .

A release by Joe Muir, extension animal husbandman at Washington State College, says that western Washington now has three active county livestock associations affiliated with the Washington State Cattlemen's group where three years ago they had none. Expansion of the beef industry, he says, has been apparent throughout the state in recent years but the spread into western Washington has been particularly noticeable. One factor involved is the development of making of grass silage, which provides winter roughage, formerly a problem for the coast beef producer. Grass is made into silage instead of being put up as hay in the area where it is almost impossible to cure early crops of good quality hay because of rain.

Now available is the 1948 Yearbook of Agriculture on Grass, issued by the USDA. Some idea of the scope of the book may be had from a glance at a few of the chapter headings; these concern soil, grass and conservation; livestock forage; use and value of pastures; storage; rotations; enemies of grass. (For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at \$2.)

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has called for a 10 per cent increase in the pig crop starting next fall. He said more pork would offset expected decline in beef, veal, lamb and mutton in 1949.

Neckyoke Jones

Says:



Don't know how many folks reads this here magazine the Atlantic monthly—because most of us only read the Police Gazette, down at the Antler's barber shop, an' that is ushully purty agey—an' me an' Greasewood, my ol' pardner, we ain't got no room for readin' matter on the shelf where we keep the horse linyment and Spons compound exceptin' for a copy of a book by this here Opie Reed wich a sheepherder give us—an' last month's Producer—so we ain't much on literachure. How some ever, our neighbor Sody Crick Smith brung over this here Atlantic an' sez they is a piece in it about the cowman writ by a feller name of Carhart.

"What's it all about?" I asts him. "He's moanin' about the rocks an' rills," he renigs, rollin' hisself a smoke, "an' he rawhides heck outen the stockmen an' sez western cattlemen ain't necessary as they is plenty milk cows back east—which could be ct, I suppose, so that the west kin be left fer the proletryariat to play Daniel Boon an' Davey Crockett in."

"Who is this here sizzor-bill?" I wants to know. "Don't know as I ever cut his trail," sez Greasewood, "but it sez here that he was the first landscape archytect which was hired by the Forest Service. Like as not they figgered on re-buildin' the Rockies. You know they ain't nothin' too big for a bureycrat to git a rope on. I alus thought they was purty well laid out in the first place—but goviment men likes changes, so they probibly hired this feller Carhart to plan 'em all over. They say in here while he was thinkin' it over he walked all over the western states, so that makes him a expert on cows an' grazin'!" "How'd he git set a-foot?" I asts, "you cain't learn nothin' about cows only offen a horse. I know of a sheepherder onct who follered a band of woolies from Amariller to the Mis-sourey—an' traveled afoot—an' when he got up there, he didden know no more than he did when he started—in fack he didden known where he was. Walkin' may strengthen a feller's running' gear—but it don't help his think pot. Too much walkin' sometimes makes a feller see spooks an' that may be what's devilin' this Jasper." "Mebbe so," sez Greasewood, "but he makes me think of the two ol' ladies comin' home from church. One sez, 'The parson sure unloaded a powerful sermon on us this mornin'! 'He shore did,' sez the seekind ol' lady,' and I wisht I knowed as little about the subjeck as he does!'"—F.H.S.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Western States Hold Brand Conference

Representatives from eight western states met at Dickinson, N. D., on June 28 to talk over brand rules and regulations which would make for greater inspection uniformity among the states. All eight states went on record as being in favor of giving brand protection and inspection to cattle entering their respective states from other states. Each

state reported on its methods of handling inspection work, such as local inspection and public market inspection; and an effort was made to begin standardizing the handling of brand inspection to make possible the movement of cattle with the greatest amount of protection.

Claude Olson of Buffalo, S. D., was re-elected president of the Western States Brand Conference, and W. M. Rasmussen of Rapid City, secretary of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association,

was re-elected secretary of the brand conference.

States represented at the Dickinson meeting included the two Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Colorado, Idaho and Nebraska. The next meeting will be held next June at Sheridan, Wyo. An invitation will be extended to the other eight cattle raising states to attend this Sheridan meeting, and it is hoped that each of them will be represented. This will mark a step toward standardization of brand and inspection procedures in all western states.



At the eight-state brand inspection conference in Dickinson (front row, left to right): J. C. Richardson, brand inspector, Watford City, N. D.; G. H. Good, livestock sanitary board, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Odd A. Osteros, secretary, North Dakota Stock Growers Association, Minot; Ralph Miracle, secretary, Montana Livestock Commission, Helena; Berry Roberts, assistant chief stock inspector, Hardin, Mont.; W. M. Rasmussen, secretary, South Dakota Stock Growers Association, Rapid City; Maurice Williams, member brand and theft commission, Sundance, Wyo.; Sam Brownell, chief inspector for South Dakota, Belle Fourche; Ed Chatfield, executive committee, Sundance, Wyo.; John H. Hanson, stockman, Bowman, N. D.

(Standing, left to right): T. G. Saunders, brand inspector, Dickinson, N. D.; Chase Feagins, secretary and chief inspector,

Nebraska brand committee, Alliance; Ed Paul, state brand commissioner, Denver, Colo.; W. C. Kilpatrick, assistant state veterinarian, Olympia, Wash.; W. P. O'Connell, director, North Dakota Stockmen's Association, Medora; W. E. Sutter, chief stock inspector, Miles City, Mont.; J. C. Eaton, president, North Dakota Stockmen's Association, Minot; Claude E. Olson, president, Western States Brand Conference, Buffalo, S. D.; Angus Kennedy, director, North Dakota Stockmen's Association, Watford City; O. J. Shaw, state brand inspector, Boise, Ida.; Owen S. Hoge, inspector at large, Wyoming livestock sanitary board, Cheyenne; Russell Thorp, chief inspector, Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Cheyenne; C. T. Stevens, stockman, Gunnison, Colo.; J. E. Horgan, president, South Dakota Stock Growers Association, Rapid City; Mert Fowler, president, South Dakota brand board, Belle Fourche.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

From Public Relations Committee

The Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association together with the Colorado Public Expenditure Council, is publishing and distributing a splendid pamphlet showing the different taxes paid by ranchers, railroads, packers and butchers, which enter into the customer's meat bill. It certainly packs a wallop.

* * *

A "Speaker's Kit" is in the course of preparation and is ready for distribution to state associations. This kit contains briefed information from many sources and is intended to supply local speakers with facts concerning the livestock industry which can be used in compiling addresses and talks. Your state secretary will supply you with one of these kits when needed.

PS: (Just before we go to print)—We have received a letter from Joel McCrea, the motion picture star, who is a member of the California Cattlemen's Association. Mr. McCrea is not only a national figure in the motion picture world but a bona fide cowman. In response to a request, he has loyally consented to lend his valuable talents to the public relations campaign. The direction in which his ability will be used will be announced at a later date.

* * *

Dr. Jonathan Forman and Ollie Fink, respectively president and executive secretary of Friends of the Land, a very powerful conservation organization, have suggested a national meeting of livestock representatives and conservationists at an early date, which will undoubtedly be arranged. In the June issue of their "Land Letter" very interesting and beneficial articles were printed.

These were authored by A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M.; J. Norman Winder, Two-Bar Ranch, Craig, Colo., and J. Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo., and presented the livestock man's viewpoint on public domain matters. Dr. Forman was recently appointed a member of the National Forest Board of Review.

New Tanning Method

TANNING EXPERT G. Tolnai, who has been a consultant for leading European tanneries, has developed a new quick-tanning method for heavy leather said to result in considerable improvement in quality and in lower prices for leather products. The Tolnai method, the inventor of which came to this country to acquaint himself with the American leather industry, shortens the tanning period of sole leather and other heavy industrial leather to 2½ days.

FOR THE ANIMAL ON THE SICK LIST

LIVER FLUKES

In cattle, the recommended drug to use against liver flukes is hexachloroethane. Prepared 50 per cent suspensions of this chemical are administered by drenching in doses of 6½ ounces for mature animals and 3¾ ounces for calves over three months. Although there is no system of control on which complete reliance can be placed, treatments in the spring and fall appear to offer the most promise of satisfactory results.—U.S. D.A.

LUNGWORMS

In light or moderate cases no symptoms are shown, with the possible exception of an occasional dry cough and poor condition. If the invasion is extensive there are frequent coughing spells, difficult breathing and progressive weakness. Prevention is the best control since there is no known effective medicinal treatment for calves with this ailment.

Low, wet pastures should be avoided and permanent pastures should not be overstocked, even when well-drained. Resting and rotation of pastures are desirable. Calves and cattle that show signs of lungworm infection should be removed from pasture to clean quarters until they no longer show symptoms.

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

The most common vitamin trouble in cattle is vitamin A deficiency. It is quite common in the beef feeding regions where corn rations are widely used, except when carotene supplements such as good silage, well cured green colored hay or green pasture are used.

Symptoms vary. Steers may go off feed for long periods before the appearance of the characteristic swollen legs and briskets, which are usually accompanied by varying degrees of lameness and stiffness. Night blindness may also develop and convulsions occur in the

most advanced stages. Corn alone, whether old or new, should not be depended upon to supply the carotene needed by cattle. Feeding a supplement of well cured, leafy green legume hay where low carotene roughages like cereal hay, straw and corn stover are used, is recommended.

GALL STONES

This ailment (urinary calculi) is common in the Southwest and apparently is associated with the feeding of grain sorghums. It may be checked, says Texas A & M College following a series of tests, by including bone meal in the ration. A ration of 7 ounces daily resulted in excellent finish of steers, and also, when slaughtered, they had few urinary calculi.

Pulverized limestone was used on another group of animals in the experiment, and they achieved a higher finish but were found to have more urinary calculi. Still another group, which received phosphoric acid, carried the least calculi of any group but suffered sore and stiff joints.

Letter From Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

As I write this letter to you from Skull Creek, we are right in the middle of putting up the wild hay. It is going to turn out real good as we have had plenty of water and a fine growing season. I told you how they sell the old man a new gadget now and then for the ranch. Well, I wish some one would sell him a modern hay stacker if there is such a thing made. We are still using those old slide stackers. Have one here at the home ranch and one down on the lower meadows. Putting up wild hay always was somewhat of a pleasure to me—in fact I never met a ranch hand but rather enjoyed it, unless he was just naturally lazy and worthless.

We have one young fellow on the haying crew who is just out from Michigan. He was on the stack yesterday helping there when a jack rabbit came loping along right by the stack. He threw his fork at the rabbit and the jack put a kink in his back and started out of Skull Creek valley in high on three legs. The boy yelled I broke one of his legs and slid down from the stack and took in after the jack. It was about four-thirty then and he got back to the bunkhouse weary and worn out at about nine-thirty o'clock. Said he had the jack really bothered and about petered out running on those three legs but he lost him in the sage when darkness overtook him. If he had only been running west at the gait they were going, I doubt if darkness could have caught them. This boy has promise, in a way, for if he stays out here long enough he will be a rival of Ernest Thompson Seton, if you have ever read of him. Even now he can go out

on a hill in the moonlight and yelp like a coyote and get answers from 30 miles or more away.

I must mention our medicine man, McDowd, again. He is working on a cancer cure that he is making out of those skunk berries that grow on the rocky hillside around here. Says it is about perfected and every stranger that shows up on Skull Creek he asks him if he has a cancer, trying to find some one to test it on. It might work at that as skunk berries are not good for anything else so they ought to be a cure for cancer. Hazel had her reed organ brought over from Vernal way and some of us go over to the womens quarters occasionally and, while she plays Home on the Range, Don't Fence Me In, etc., we do our best to sing them and we don't do so bad either for old cow hands. Hazel says I do really good when I sing tenor and says that I have one accomplishment she didn't know about when she married me; says that as time goes by she may find out other things I am good at, though she does not expect a great deal from me. At times I don't know whether she is razzing me in a subtle sort of way, or if she really thinks I may develop into a husband with a few valuable talents. Your guess is as good as mine.

By the way, the old man has not said any more about having our marriage annulled; guess he is sort of resigned to his fate as it were and is going to make the best of the situation. I tell him seriously that women must have some value on a ranch or there would not be so many of them among these hills and valleys.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.



TO THE
EDITOR

(Cont.
from
Page 4)

north fork of the Shoshone Canyon between Cody and Yellowstone; the place of John Rice, formerly of Lodge Grass, Mont., now of Sheridan, Wyo. He has a nice ranch setting at Sheridan. Thank you for sending the PRODUCER to me regularly. A. G. Biggs, Stanislaus County, Calif.

NEVER SO GREEN—Wyoming was never so green at this time of year. There has been plenty of moisture in southeastern Montana and this part of Wyoming—so the grass crop is assured. I have heard that it is pretty good up in most of Montana.—F. H. Sinclair, Sheridan County, Wyo.

WRITES ABOUT ARKANSAS—We live at the foothills of the Ozarks. While some winters we never feed the livestock at all, it is best to count on feeding a little hay in January and February. We have open winters. . . . We count on one brood cow and calf for 5 to 8 acres. The grass and clover are pretty and green now.—T. R. Andrus, Madison County, Ark.

GOOD NEWS—We are getting some good rains. Has rained six days out of the past seven; looks like we will have the best year in 15 or 16 years.—B. G. Yoas, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.

HOPE YOU GET THEM—Raining a little in this section but only a few good rains so far. Looks good and we are expecting general rains any day.—Huling Means, Grant County, N. M.

Write to the editor. Letters on any cattle subject are welcome.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Personal Mention

Bing Crosby, already owner of one ranch in Nevada, has bought another. He bought the 3,000-acre Laing Ranch, one of the oldest in the Elko area.

An important deal has been completed in California, with the sale of 35,000 acres of rich farming land in the Tulare Lake Basin near Corcoran. The seller is Elmer von Glahan; the buyers, W. A. Crockett of Fresno and Albert Gambog of Corcoran, who now control 82,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley.

The American Pioneer Trails Association in New York has honored for their participation in the founding of the country's cattle industry two recognized leaders of cattlemen in the West. They are A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., the president of the American National Live Stock Association, and Russell Thorp of Cheyenne, Wyo., the secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

David S. Nordwall, for three years assistant chief of the division of operation of the Forest Service in Washington, has been named supervisor of the Medicine Bow National Forest. His predecessor, supervisor Clarence C. Averill, has been transferred to Deadwood, S. D., as supervisor of the Black Hills forest.

The old Bartlett ranch of Dawson, New Mexico, has been sold to W. J. Gourly, oilman of Ft. Worth and Cimarron, for a reputed \$1,500,000. It is quite a spread, 340,000 acres, and belonged to Norman Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times.

Rancho Sacatal, at Dos Cabezas, Ariz., has recently sold two sons of WHR Double Princes to John C. Andras of Daylesford Farms, Manchester, Ill. One of the bulls is RS Super Princes 10th; the other is out of a granddaughter of WHR Princes 49th.

Employees, stockholders and friends will join in a picnic celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company at Beatrice, Nebr., on July 31.

Lynn H. Douglas, author of last month's article in the PRODUCER on "Why Public Land Controversies Arise in the West," is now residing in Denver following his recent retirement. Mr. Douglas was the chief or range management for the north Pacific region Forest Service, headquartered at Portland, and covering the states of Oregon and Washington.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National is headed for Washington to represent the industry in possible hearings on price and rationing controls.

August, 1948

CALENDAR

Aug. 6—Tri-State Association meeting (Wash., Ore., Ida.) at McCall, Ida.
Sept. 19-20—Third quarterly meeting, New Mexico Cattle Growers, at Albuquerque.
Oct. 9—Range Improvement field day at Southwestern Plains Experiment Range northwest of Ft. Supply, Okla.
Oct. 16-23—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 22—Idaho Cattlemen's Angus bull sale, Twin Falls.
Oct. 23—Idaho Cattlemen's Hereford bull sale and annual futurity event, Twin Falls.
Oct. 28-29—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.
Oct. 29-Nov. 7—Grand National Live Stock Exposition, San Francisco.
Nov. 13—Idaho Cattlemen's 10th annual Hereford sale, Pocatello.
Nov. 27-Dec. 4—International Live Stock Show, Chicago.
Dec. 9-10—National Polled Hereford Show, Denver, Colo.
Jan. 11-13—American National Live Stock Association Convention, North Platte, Neb.
Jan. 14-22—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

THE COVER

This month's lead-off picture was taken on C. W. Pickett's H M Ranch at Dubois, Wyo. About it, the owner says, "We believe we have the most beautiful ranch in the West!" It was built up, he explains, by his father-in-law, H. M. Clendenning, and consists of about 4,000 acres, with enough hay to feed 400 head of stock through the winter. The summer forest range is in the background and starts at the edge of the valley, running to the top of the mountains, part of which is the Continental Divide.

Obituaries

Oramel L. Daniels: At the age of 87, in Los Angeles. Mr. Daniels was a well known California livestock buyer.

Richard C. Snodgrass: At 82, in Long Beach, Calif., where he had made his home after his retirement from ranching at Phoenix, Ariz.

PICTURE CREDITS

Page 8, Leo D. Harris, Killdeer, N. D.; P. 9, Betty Lynn, Denver artist; P. 11, "feeding in Idaho," Bureau of Land Management; P. 16, courtesy Western Live Stock magazine.

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American Hereford Assn... 23
American Milking Sh. Soc. 30
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Armco Drainage & Metal... 31
Armour & Company... 2
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Bar 13 Ranch... 6
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Stow & Harvey Witwer... 22
Woods Mfg. Co... 16
Wyo. Hereford Assn... 29
Wyoming Here. Ranch... 28, 32

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WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT

(New York)

	July 20, 1948	July 16, 1947
Steer & Heifer—Ch...	\$59.00-61.50	\$45.50-47.00
Steer & Heifer—Gd...	58.00-60.00	44.00-45.50
Cow—Commercial...	45.00-48.00	30.00-35.00
Veal—Choice...	50.00-52.00	35.00-40.00
Veal—Good...	45.00-48.00	31.00-37.00
Lamb—Choice...	59.00-63.00	49.00-52.00
Lamb—Good...	58.00-60.00	46.00-49.00
Ewe—Commercial...	26.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
Pork Loin—8-12-lb...	63.00-65.00	55.00-56.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	July 20, 1948	July 17, 1947
Steers—Choice...	\$38.00-40.00	\$28.00-32.75
Steers—Good...	33.50-38.00	25.50-30.50
Steers—Medium...	25.00-33.50	20.00-26.00
Vealers—Gd. Ch...	28.00-31.00	23.00-25.00
Calves—Gd. Ch...	25.00-28.00	18.00-22.00
F. & S. Strs.—Gd. Ch...	25.50-32.50	20.00-24.50
F. & S. Strs.—Cm. Md...	20.00-25.50	15.00-20.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	28.75-29.50	26.50-27.25
Lamb—Gd. Ch...	29.50-31.00	25.50-25.75
Ewes—Gd. Ch. (Shn.)	11.25-12.00	8.00- 8.75

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

(In Thousands)

	June 1948	June 1947	Jan.-June 1948	Jan.-June 1947
Receipts—				
Cattle	1,541	1,775	8,268	10,132
Calves	586	609	2,849	3,267
Hogs	2,863	2,329	15,877	14,647
Sheep, Lambs	1,590	1,982	8,125	9,571
Stock and Feeder Shipments—				
Cattle	266	286	1,322	1,565
Calves	53	51	299	256
Hogs	59	43	295	306
Sheep, Lambs	224	254	941	1,191
Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection—				
Cattle	1,109	1,207	6,161	7,449
Calves	620	621	3,342	3,682
Hogs	4,235	3,653	23,683	24,247
Sheep, Lambs	1,262	1,329	7,016	8,056

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)

	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 Avg.
Frozen Beef	72,284	86,931	96,227	138,201
Cured Beef	10,008	9,824	10,055	7,378
Total Pork	579,105	580,056	352,814	465,082
Lamb, Mutton	7,879	7,665	9,348	12,054
Lard and Rend.				
Pork Fat	174,110	150,660	175,269	183,442
Total Poultry	100,417	117,935	171,260	119,714

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLL DEVELOPED—Overnight service, 8 high-gloss prints; all sizes, 25c; reprints, 3c each. Fox Studios, Billings, Mont.

DOGS

WHITE COLLIES, Beautiful puppies, colored Collies, pedigreed. Will ship. Willey's White Collie Farm, Route 1, Colville, Wash.

OUR ADVERTISERS

American Ab.-Ang. Assn... 30
American Hereford Assn... 23
American Milking Sh. Soc. 30
Angus Cattle Co... 32
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"WHERE TO BUY" CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Classified rates: 70 cents a line; lower rates for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

RANCHES, FARMS

Nevada's Finest Ranch

Located in the northern part of the state. 100 miles from Reno. Will carry 10,000 head of cattle both summer and winter. 43,000 A. Humboldt River and Kelly Creek traverse the ranch. 7,000 A. in meadow grass with water rights dating back to '62. In one family for 80 years. 7,400 head of cattle were sold from this ranch in Jan. 3800 head now on premises which may be had at market price. Near two railroads and highway. This ranch has been known for 50 years as the finest and most successful ranch in the West. Splendid improvements. Price of ranch with horses, land and improvements \$400,000. No cattle at this price. No matter how busy you are nothing is so important to you as this ranch. Phone, write or wire now, as this is the greatest of all opportunities.

J. H. HIGDON EL PASO, TEXAS

FOR SALE—1,480 acres, 1,160 deeded, 320 leased. Five miles east of Williston, Williams Co., No. Dak. 300 acres farm land, balance hay, pasture; will accommodate 200 head. School house on place. Large 7-room modern one-story house. Extra good out-buildings and corrals. Large lake stocked with fish, also creek. Extra good fence and cross fence. This is one of the best improved small ranches in No. Western No. Dak. Write Mr. or Mrs. R. K. Cole, Williston, N. Dak.

FOR SALE—6,114-acre ranch located S. E. corner Bent Co., Colo. Good grass, lots water in nearly square block with creek running through middle. Lies extra well, drive anywhere in car—a lot could be broken out—with irrigation possibilities. 150-ft. well with 100 ft. water. Easily run 300 cows. \$15.00 per acre. Immediate possession. W. R. Beeble, Ninaview, Colo.

MASON VALLEY, NEVADA

FOR SALE—568-acre fenced, fully equipped ranch with or without crops, stock, equipment. 50 acres alfalfa, 40 clover, 15 potatoes, 12 grain plus pasture. 5-room house. Excellent deeded and storage water rights. Farmland 333 acres, cropland 146 acres. Suitable for dairy or beef. Owner, 5006 Sawtelle Blvd., Culver City, Calif.

SELECT REAL ESTATE STATE DESIRES

All types farms, country homes, tourist homes, boarding houses, dude ranch and camp locations, acreage, bars and grills, hotels, business properties, lakes and lake cottages, many with potentialities other than present use. G. VanWagenen, Middletown, N. Y.

CAPONS

4 TO 5 WEEKS OLD

Under 100 add 10c per bird, minimum order 25.

39⁵⁰

PER 100

HEAVY BREEDS
Order from this ad.

THE FARMER'S OUTLET

P. O. Box 124. HUNTINGTON STATION, N. Y.

IF

... each member of the American National would obtain one new member the ability of the Association to do good for the members and the industry would be doubled. One new member should not be hard to get.

WILL YOU GET YOURS?

Dues are only 2c per head; minimum \$5.00 per year.

RANCHES, FARMS

CALIFORNIA RANCHES

2,372 ACRES—Plus summer range permit, in El Dorado County; 4 bedrm. hse., 3 rm. cottage. Excellent improvements, water in each pasture, all sheep-tite fence, 500 capacity. Priced at \$150,000.00 with terms. 200 head cattle, 30 head horses and equipment at market price for cash.

1,000 ACRES—40 acres irrigable pasture, 100 acres grainland, rest grazing; FREE WATER, no improvements, electricity on prop. Just off State Highway, \$35,000.00, terms.

300 ACRES—Buildings, good water supply, 80 water developed, 25 head Angus cattle, 2 horses. All fenced, some buildings. Will carry 250 head. \$45,000.00, terms.

300 ACRES—Building, good water supply, 80 acres grainland, rest grazing and timber. \$15,000.00, terms.

190 ACRES—Modern improvements, several rentals, 40 acres fruit, rest grazing and irrigated pasture, over 50 inches water, some free, all farming and orchard equip. included, \$55,000.00. Terms, or make offer for cash, or will trade for income property.

Detailed descriptions sent on request.

ELVIRA A. MILES

Broker

136 Main St., Placerville, Calif.
Phone 274 Placerville

3,147 DEEDED LAND, \$10 ACRE, 3,340 Taylor grazing, 1,600 leased land. Good creek, wells. Oiled highway, four miles to town. Roy Alexander, Jordan, Mont.

VIRGINIA CATTLE RANCH

GRAZES 1,000 HEAD

3,670 ACRES highly fertile blue grass land. Beautiful panoramic setting, 50 miles from Washington, D. C., over improved road. Low taxes. Price \$80 per acre.

G. B. LORRAINE, Law Building, Richmond 19, Virginia.

COLORADO RANCHES

RANCHES: Every size, type and price. Your choice of location—mountains, foothills, plains; in seven counties, from \$9 to \$25 per acre. **SOUTHERN COLORADO LAND AND LIVESTOCK CO.,** Phone 17, Bill Thach, Walsenburg, Colo.

1,440-ACRE WELL IMPROVED RANCH on state highway eastern South Dakota. Two silos, fenced woven wire, springs, 150 acres cultivated, balance excellent hay pasture. Price \$24 per acre. Walseth, Clear Lake, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—A 40,000 acre ranch in Northern Mexico. 130 miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. 90 on paved highway. Can raise cattle, sheep and goats. Good pastures of several kinds, strong grasses. Can run 1,000 head of cattle, and with some arrangement many more, near to a canning plant. Good fences, good water reservoirs, good neighbors. Price \$2.50 per acre. Can be shown by appointment. For more information write to Benjamin Ortega, Independencia, 1750 Allende, Coah., Mexico.

DEFLATED

Northwest. 25,820 acres, lies well, lots water, 10-room house—\$6.00, third cash. 25,000 acres extra good, \$8.00. 7,000 acres, 8 miles river, 150 acres cul., 30 irrigated, \$10.00, 29% cash. See all same trip. Bob Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

RANCHES, FARMS

NEVADA

Buy of the Year

One of the best cattle ranches in the west, stocked with one of the finest commercial Hereford cattle herds to be found anywhere. Closing an estate.

4,080 ACRES. 550 acres permanent pasture meadows. 600 A. native meadows, 340 A. fine alfalfa, 210 A. grain, balance river bottom pasture and grazing. Exceptionally good Taylor grazing adjoins headquarters. This ranch should carry 1,500 to 2,000 head. NO WINTER FEEDING. New, modern, 7-room, owner's home, beautifully furnished. Foreman's house and three houses for help, cook house, bunk house—all furnished. Three barns, machine sheds, shop, garages. Three sets good corrals, ranch well fenced and cross fenced. River through ranch for 12 miles, abundance irrigation water. 2 Caterpillar tractors, 2 rubber tired tractors, 4 trucks, hay baler, combine, grain drill and all necessary equipment for complete operation. Harness, saddles, saddles horses, 900 tons baled alfalfa. 920 very fine Herefords, registered bulls. Very rich soil, excellent water conditions, good range and range rights. Exceptionally well improved, equipped and stocked. Former owner had over \$650,000 invested in this property. Cashable assets worth at least \$200,000. TOTAL PRICE ONLY \$350,000.00. Terms.

C—T

8,200 ACRE CATTLE RANCH: 2,000 A. hay meadows, 2,000 A. grain, balance meadows and grazing. Carrying capacity 1,500 to 1,800 head; this could easily be increased by adding additional meadows. Taylor grazing adjoining the ranch. Two-year supply of FREE water ahead at all times. One 5-bedroom, owner's home, new 2-bedroom and an older 2-bedroom house for help, bunk house. Three large barns, corrals, loading chute. Ranch fenced and cross fenced. Over \$20,000 new equipment, tractors, grain combine, etc. 430 head of cattle, mostly cows with calves by side, 10 saddle horses, work horses. 500 tons of hay in stack and 600 sacks grain. Located on good county road, three miles from stores, post office and R. R. Sickness only reason for selling. TERMS, one-half cash, balance long term at 4 1/2%. TOTAL PRICE ONLY \$260,000.00.

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410 S. Michican Ave., Pasadena 5, Calif.
SYcamore 6-5036

231 ACRE RANCH—Creek runs through pasture. 10 acres hay. Good buildings, 1 1/2 miles N. W. Buena Vista. Write Wm. Kowaluk, Box 451, Buena Vista, Colo.

WE HAVE Wyoming ranches, farms and dude ranches for sale, \$20,000 to \$225,000; Sublette, Platte, Fremont, Park, Laramie and Sheridan counties. Details on request. PAT DINNEEN, Realtor, Cheyenne, Wyo.

5,200-ACRE cattle ranch, located eight miles from town and free bus to grade and high school, new modern house, good barns and corrals, watered from five wells and spring, some good farm land if wanted. Price \$12.50 per acre on terms.

16,622-ACRE sheep or cattle ranch, 13,040 acres deeded, balance leased, located seven miles from County Seat and shipping pens on the head of the Republican River with hay meadows, fair improvements, well fenced in several pastures, watered from wells and springs, price \$15.50 per acre on terms, for deeded land. J. F. HUGGINS, Hugo, Colo.

15,000 ACRES finest goat and sheep land, all or any part, \$10 per acre. Heart of Ozark Mountains. BRASEL, Jasper, Arkansas.

SOUTH DAKOTA RANCHES, FARMS

For ranches and farms in East River, also property management, always see A. B. CAHALAN, Miller, South Dakota.

320 Acres improved farm, 4 miles east and 1 north of Canton, Kansas. 200 acres cultivated, balance pasture. \$18,000.00. Lloyd Morrison, Salina, Kansas.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER